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ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS, \$4
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, \$6All Promotion Views
Sought by Branches

Write Your Views!

ALL officers of the Army are urged to state their views on Army promotion by expressing them in writing to the Secretaries of their Branch Associations, or to the offices of their Chiefs of Branch for those officers whose Branch has no Association, or through the *Army and Navy Journal*, which will bring them to the attention of the Association or the Chief of Branch concerned. Address Promotion Editor, *Army and Navy Journal*, 1800 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Officers addressing letters to Chiefs of Branches or Branch Associations should state that they have no objection to the publication of the letter they submit. The *Army and Navy Journal* desires to print typical letters received each week under the heading of branch concerned as is done in this issue.

ARMY Branches, through Branch Associations and Chiefs of Branches, in order to secure the most representative Army officers' personal views on non-controversial aspects of Army promotion problems, are reported preparing to solicit officers' views directly through branch associations and ranking officers of each branch at Army posts, pursuant to the action of the Infantry Association on Sept. 18 in addressing an appeal for cooperation to branch associations and to Infantry officers.

Quartermaster Association Acts.

Meanwhile, in response to the open letter inviting all Army officers to submit their views on promotion matters, Army officers are continuing to express their attitudes, many of them endorsing the entire group of proposals of the first invitational letters, published in the *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 8. The Quartermaster Association has already taken such action, late last week. Copies of the Infantry Association letter to Infantry officers have been forwarded to all chiefs of branches, and copies of the Quartermaster letter to all officers of that branch.

Requoting the original announcement which appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 8, and stating the belief of the Infantry Association Executive Council, Infantry officers have been addressed by Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, Association President, as follows:

"If you are a Branch Association president, or the senior Infantry officer where there is no Branch Association, please call the necessary meetings, read General Simonds' letter to the officers, discuss it with them, and send in your report as soon as practicable.

"If you are the only Infantry officer at your station, read the letter, think it over, and write a letter expressing your views.

"It is the opinion of the Executive Council of the Infantry Association that failure of legislative relief for the situation has not been due to the unwillingness of Congress to provide such relief, but rather in larger part to difficulty in determining just what is best for the interests of the national defense; and that this difficulty has been increased by controversy in the Service over certain features of proposed legislation.

"The Executive Council believes that the Association is in sympathy with the effort of the various branch representatives toward a clarification of the situation. To further such clarification the Council desires an expression from officers of the Infantry as to whether they want the Association to support the principles set forth in the above report. The Council will also be glad to receive expressions of opinion on any phase of the subject. I therefore request reports from Branch Associations, and, where there are no branch associations, (Please turn to Back Page)

Maneuvers Planned in
Second Corps AreaBy MAJ. GEN. HANSON E. ELY,
Commanding 2d Corps Area.

New York (Special).—For 1929 quite extensive combined maneuvers are contemplated which will include not only the 1st Regular Division, but the National Guard and Organized Reserve Divisions in the Corps Area. In addition a combined Army and Navy exercise is contemplated which will include the Coast Artillery troops of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves.

Several Phases Involved.

The first will be held, according to present plans, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in June, 1929. Part of the funds for this has already been allocated to this Corps Area and it is expected that the additional funds necessary will be made available. According to present plans the 1st Division will hold command and communication exercises for fifteen days similar to those held in 1927.

At the close of these exercises the command and communication elements of three National Guard Infantry Divisions, one National Guard Cavalry Brigade, three Organized Reserve Infantry Divisions, and one Organized Reserve Cavalry Division will arrive at Camp Dix, when a Corps maneuver conducted by the Corps Area Commander utilizing all these units will be held, assumed to be operating against a hostile force that has effected a landing on the coast of New Jersey. It is contemplated that these maneuvers will cover not only the tactical principles involved in the operation of this force under conditions of field service but will cover the concentration by rail, motor and marching in the theater of operations, and all problems of intelligence, supply and operations during the actual conduct of the maneuvers.

It is expected that these maneuvers will not only be most valuable from a training standpoint for all the units engaged and for the corps staff, but will serve to unite more closely the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves of this Corps Area.

The Joint Army and Navy Exercises will center around the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook and will probably be held the latter part of July, 1929. While the extent of the Naval participation is not known at this time it is expected that it will include the Scouting Fleet or a fleet of at least that size. War Department instructions contemplate concentrating harbor defense units for a war condition period followed by a period of joint exercises with the Navy and Air Corps and terminating with battle practice. Sufficient troops will be concentrated from this and the First Corps Area to man the maximum armament of the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook.

First Division Active.

There is stationed in this Corps Area the majority of the units of the 1st Regular Division. The record of this division in the World War is so well known that no comments or introduction are necessary.

In the summer of 1922 the Division, then stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, was broken up and placed in different posts throughout this Corps Area with several units in the 3rd Corps Area and part of one unit in the 1st Corps Area, and from that time until January 1, 1927, its integrity as a division practically disappeared. On December 31, 1926, the War Department reconstituted it as an active division, assigned the necessary higher commanders and staff and arranged for the necessary visits of in-

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Board Report Urges
Naval Pay Revision

Waterman Interested

"THE proposed changes in Navy pay schedules will receive full consideration by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee," Senator Charles W. Waterman, member of the Naval Committee, told the *Army and Navy Journal* this week: "Although the shortness of the coming session of Congress, with the press of other legislative matters, may preclude action on the greater part of pending Service legislation, when the recommendations of the Navy Pay Board come before the Senate Naval Committee, the Committee will endeavor to do what is best for the interests of the Government and the Service."

FOUR outstanding recommendations for the complete revision of the Navy and Marine Corps commissioned and warrant personnel pay system were made by the Navy Pay Board, headed by Rear Adm. McNamee, U. S. N., in a long-awaited report released today. These recommendations are:

(1) The basing of a new pay schedule for the Navy and Marine Corps in accord with naval conditions encountered, differentiating it from the other Services affected by the Joint Pay Act of 1922.

(2) Revision of the existing pay schedule upward for all grades, ranging from \$2,400 annually for Ensigns to \$15,000 annually for Admirals, the compensation to be based fundamentally on rank responsibility and service rendered.

(3) Abolition of all allowances, except mileage and travel, particularly the existing allowance for dependents and restoration of former 10 per cent increase for sea duty.

(4) Pending adoption of the above recommendations, enactment of the Hale bill (H. R. 13814) placing officers without dependents on an equal footing with officers having dependents when on sea duty.

Text of Report.

The report, the text of which follows, deals with the general conditions found under the present pay bill, demonstrating the need for relief, and prepares a new schedule drawn up on the recommendations above and on the purchasing power of the dollar now as compared to the 1908 Pay scale, giving concrete reasons for each change advocated:

From: Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, U. S. Navy, Senior Member; Brigadier-General George Richards, The Paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Captain John R. Hornberger (S. C.), U. S. Navy, Captain Edward R. Wilson (S. C.), U. S. Navy, Captain Joseph V. Ogan, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant-Commander Simon P. Fullinwider, U. S. Navy, Members.

To: The Secretary of the Navy
Subject: Report of Board
under reference (a) to consider E. 1614 and existing laws relating to pay of officers of the naval service.

Reference: (a) Letter, The Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, U. S. Navy; Nav. 32-GW, dated July 11, 1928.

1. The Board, in accordance with instructions contained in the precept, reference (a), has made a thorough study of existing conditions throughout the naval service, including the Marine Corps, as affirmed by the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, as amended in so far as these laws relate to the pay and allowances of the commissioned and warrant personnel.

Service Opinion.

2. In this study the Board has been aided by the appearance at its meetings of representative officers of all grades, classes, branches or groups, whether affected favorably or adversely by the existing pay laws. The wish of the Board to be thoroughly advised was also made known generally

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Franco-British Navy
Pact Rejected by U. S.

By M. H. McINTYRE.

THE show-down is at hand in the international limitation of naval armament game. The American note, replying to the British proposal, has been received in London and Paris and was made public yesterday. As forecast in the *Army and Navy Journal*, the United States has reiterated its willingness to enter an agreement to extend the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio to cruisers, submarines and auxiliary craft and has unequivocally re-stated the terms upon which such an agreement can be reached.

Geneva Stand Restated.

The contents of the note which Secretary Kellogg dispatched September 27, indicates that the *Journal's* forecast of the administration's attitude and probable action was entirely accurate. The note indicates there has been no change in the Administration's desire to further limit the burden of naval armament; and that the proposal submitted last year at Geneva by the United States as the basis for an agreement still represents the American viewpoint.

It is generally accepted that the note makes plain the fact that there is no possible chance for any compromise that is predicated on the abandonment of the American demand that the U. S. Fleet must have equality in cruiser tonnage, and that 10,000 ton cruisers are essential to our national defenses.

The consensus of opinion is that the American reply to the British proposal will effectively check the Franco-British plans for any immediate parley and that all the weight of the Administration will be thrown back of the effort to force passage of the cruiser bill during the early days of the next Congress.

The text of the U. S. note follows:

The Government of the United States has received from His Majesty's Government a communication summarizing the understanding reached between the British and French Governments as to a basis of naval limitation, which agreement, it is stated, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

The Government of the United States is willing to submit certain suggestions as to the basis of naval limitation as summarized in the British note. From the communication of the British Government it appears that:

"The limitations which the Disarmament Conference will have to determine will deal with four classes of men-of-war:

"(1) Capital ships, i. e., ships of over 10,000 tons or with guns of more than eight inch calibre.

"(2) Aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons.

"(3) Surface vessels of or below 10,000 tons, armed with guns of more than six inch and up to eight inch calibre.

"(4) Ocean going submarines over 600 tons."

As the Washington Treaty regulates the first two classes, that is, capital ships and aircraft carriers, the Preparatory Commission will have to consider only the last two categories so far as the signatories of that treaty are concerned.

Should Apply to All.

From the foregoing summary of the agreement it appears that the only classes of naval vessels which it is proposed to limit under the Franco-British draft agreement are cruisers of or below 10,000 tons, armed with guns of more than six inch and up to eight inch calibre, and submarines of over 600 tons. The position of the Government of the United States has been and now is that any limitation of naval armament to be effective should apply to all classes of combatant vessels. The Franco-British agreement provides no limitation whatsoever on six inch gun cruisers, or destroyers, or submarines of 600 tons or less. It could not be claimed that the types of vessels thus left without limitation are not highly efficient fighting ships. No one would deny that modern cruisers armed with six inch guns, or destroyers similarly armed, have a very high offensive value, especially to any nation possessing well distributed bases in various parts of the world. In fact such cruisers constitute the largest number of fighting ships now existing in the world. The limitation of only such surface vessels

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Fascism and Italian Domination Plans Draw Newspaper Criticism

ITALIAN policies, particularly Fascism, and Italo-Albanian relations are the subject of much comment by the Nation's press. The recent "constitutionalizing" of Fascism and the strained situation in the Balkans, due to Italian domination of Albania, peril world peace and international relations, editors hold.

THE *New York World* (Democratic) asserts: "Premier Mussolini can hardly broaden the already comprehensive and absolute Fascist dictatorship which he heads. It controls Parliament; the monarchy is a puppet in its hands; it makes nominations and elections a party formality; capital and labor are ingeniously subjected to its sway. The obvious next step is to project its power as far as possible into the future. * * * Thus does Premier Mussolini attempt to extend the Fascist tenure indefinitely by making Fascist rule more inflexible, iron-bound and partisan than ever. History shows that once the road to dictatorship is taken this is an inevitable step."

THE *Christian Science Monitor* (Independent) affirms: "Most nations, and certainly one as heterogeneous in population as the United States, consider it essential that their immigrants shall look forward to naturalization and shall become a part of the political and social fabric of their adopted country. Yet the new Fascist constitution stipulates that Italians resident abroad shall not take part in the internal activities of the country in which they are located. * * * World Fascism may offer to some a fascinating project, but if its attainment depends upon the encouraging of Fascist groups abroad to oppose naturalization in their adopted countries, it is more likely to hamper Italy's much-needed emigration than to help it."

THE *Chicago Daily News* (Independent) believes: "Albania is important for two reasons. It is a gateway to the Balkans, the master artery of the ancient Roman world. The post and military road from Rome to Constantinople passing through Durazzo, Albania is the door of the empire. But there is a side alley which could threaten this imperial highway. It is the Strait of Otranto, lying between the fortified port of Brindisi, on the Italian side, and the fortified island of Sasena, now occupied by Italy on the Albanian side. * * * Under the recent Italian-Albanian treaties, Albania may be occupied by Italian troops and no others whenever the puppet government of Tirana, already financially in pawn to the semi-governmental Credito Italiano syndicate, so 'requests'."

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Republican) thinks: "Ahmed Zogu, the new King of the Albanians, speaks softly; it is as yet unknown if he carries a big stick. * * * The Yugoslavian Government is plainly suspicious of him. His very title, King of the Albanians, seems to claim allegiance from the half million of that people within Yugoslavian borders. * * * To Yugoslavia the existence of Albania as an appanage of Italy is a distinct peril."

THE *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Republican) makes this statement: "The main question about Italy is: What will happen when Mussolini goes? To this question Mussolini is determined that there shall be only one answer: Fascism will remain in complete and unquestioned control of the Italian Government. Now that he has put his own power beyond the shadow of a doubt, Il Duce can give increased attention to consolidating the power of the Fascist Party for the future."

THE *New York Times* (Democratic) affirms: "Premier Mussolini has evidently been giving thought to the fortune of the Fascist system when he shall be no longer on the scene. * * * With Fascism a formal agency of the State the opponent who would challenge its authority will have to reckon not only with the reality of Fascist power but with its constitutional guaranty. The enemy of Fascism becomes the enemy of his country."

THE *Baltimore Sun* (Democratic) says: "France and Fascist Italy are competitors in the Mediterranean; France builds its submarines and cruisers to control the sea, while Mussolini, dreaming of Caesar, has ambitious projects of his own. Again the countries conflict in their designs in Northern Africa. * * * France regards Italy with suspicion and Italy views France with distrust."

THE *Washington Post* (Republican) takes this view: "The Fascist grand council's approval of the measure by which the council becomes a constitutional part of the Italian Government makes its enactment by parliament a mere formality. Under the measure Mussolini has provided a system for the perpetuation of Fascism and for the selection of his successor. * * * The last vestige of freedom permitted the Italian people in affairs of government is destroyed by this bill. Fascism may be strengthened thereby, but indirectly the bill may be the cause of Fascism's destruction."

Text of Navy Pay Board Report (Continued from First Page)

to the service. As a result, much information was gathered evidencing conditions within the service with opinions as to the remedies required. There appear throughout the naval service not only complete agreement as to existing conditions but an unanimity of opinion as to the remedy. No doubt prevails in the service as to the adverse effect of the Joint Service Pay Act in its application to the Navy and Marine Corps.

History 1922 Enactment.

3. The 1922 Joint Service Pay Bill was enacted under unusual circumstances. There were then in operation the Navy Pay law of 1908, with the grant, in 1918, of quarters' allowances for officers' dependents and the system of bonuses of 1920, limited to certain grades only. The 1920 bonus system had been added under a joint service pay act, to relieve the naval officer, with others, of economic hardships due to the then greatly increased cost of living. That bonus law, it must be remembered, was the first instance where the Congress attempted by a joint pay act to cover widely diverse conditions affecting six military and civilian services. It was intended only as a temporary measure to grant some need of relief to all in like distress. In so far as concerned the naval service, it so applied benefits only to the officers below the rank of rear admiral, the lieutenant and the lieutenant-commander being especially favored.

4. The temporary relief granted by the law of 1920 (i. e. the bonus system) was to expire by limitation July 1, 1922. Had no other pay act been then passed the Navy was to revert practically to the 1908 schedule. That such would work great hardship was recognized. Efforts to formulate a new pay act to make permanent the temporary increases of 1920 were seen to be of no avail. The Congress confidently expected that the very high cost of living then prevailing would decrease, and would hear of nothing favoring further life for the 1920 law. One condition, however, became known. If the total cost would not increase the 1923 Navy Budget, new pay legislation might be considered, provided it be a joint measure affecting all the services included in the 1920 law.

5. A bill along these lines was therefore drawn. It gave some officers and enlisted men of the naval service more compensation than they would receive under the Act of 1908; it promised a reduction in cost of the total of the pay and allowances granted by the temporary schedule of 1920, and it kept within the budgetary requirement. This was accomplished, first: Not by extending to all the principle involved in the Act of March 4, 1913, viz: that longevity pay should accrue only from date of first commission and applicable then to Annapolis graduates commissioned in 1917 and thereafter, but by so continuing to limit that principle to these graduates not for longevity pay alone but to lodge them permanently in a lower pay period whilst all other officers - then in service were granted in disregard to that principle the fullest benefits of their service prior to first commission. Second: By prescribing lower pay for officers of the lowest grades and for enlisted men not yet entered in the service. Third: By reducing through a system of allowances for dependents the compensation of the unmarried officer, while retaining with some exceptions that of the married. Lastly: By limiting officers of the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander in their rental allowances so that the maximum possible compensation in each grade was the same.

6. These measures created conditions favorable to the passage of the bill, but at the cost of wide discrimination against certain groups of the officer personnel in favor of others. While a substantial reduction in the total amount of the appropriations

for pay was indicated for the future, this reduction as a matter of fact was not realized, for the 1922 Act has proven since to require an annual increase of approximately one and one-third per cent in appropriations over 1923. By a method through which increases in pay were in part divorced from promotions in grade, the law aimed to protect the individual against the so-called blight of delayed promotion in grade, and at the same time the government against a too rapid promotion of officers, a new idea in pay legislation, especially for the Navy where the selective system of promotion prevails.

7. As indicated heretofore, the great upheaval in economic conditions following the World War had brought about the previously mentioned necessary but temporary readjustment of pay schedules of 1920. It was vital to the military and naval services that the pay of officers up to and including the grade of commander be increased over that of the 1908 schedule. The lucrative employment then open in civil life had brought about resignations from these and the lower grades in daily increasing numbers, a situation of some public concern. The Congress in the time available could not make that complete study essential to a permanent solution the situation required. The vital thing then was a remedy to meet an emergency.

8. Some relief measure to influence the retention of these officers was imperative. This brought forth the Act of May 18, 1920, which provided for the temporary arbitrary increase in the pay of certain grades as war bonuses, and which was to terminate in 1922. This act also made provision for the appointment of a special Joint Committee of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the study of the pay situation. As a result, the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, was enacted. Its benefits, as indicated, were limited to particular groups of officers and not to the commissioned and warrant personnel as a whole. It was written not so much to take care of conditions in the naval service as to remedy situations then thought analogous in other branches of the public service.

9. That law contained, however, one principle the Board recognizes as sound—it provided that in future longevity pay should not rest upon length of service prior to first commission. It applied that principle, however, only to officers to be first commissioned after the date of the act. This had produced anomalies and inconsistencies hereinafter related.

Navy Pay Laws Prior to 1922.

10. Section 1556, Revised Statutes, approved June 22, 1874, included all Navy pay laws then in effect. It provided rates for each grade, with the highest pay for duty at sea, lower rates for duty on shore, on leave, or on waiting orders, and with generally higher rates for the corresponding grades in the staff corps. All officers at sea were allowed one ration or a commutation therefor. Officers of the Marine Corps being on Army pay were not included in this statute. One salient feature of this law was that the rates of pay included increments in each grade for service in grade but no longevity based on prior service.

11. The Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1889, allowed officers of the line, medical and pay (supply) corps to receive the same pay and allowances (excepting forage) as officers of the Army of corresponding grade, which included longevity increases for prior service; also that while on shore duty at home they were to "receive the allowances but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty." It further provided for shore duty beyond seas the same benefit allowed the Army, viz: 10 per centum increase; also that officers appointed from civil life be allowed five years' constructive service in computing longevity pay.

12. All officers of the other staff corps

not mentioned continued to receive the old Navy pay. This law also abolished the ration allowance at sea. The salient feature of this law was to change the system of increments in pay in grade from service in grade to longevity pay based upon total service including service prior to date of commission, as well as constructive service in cases of officers of the Navy but not of the Marine Corps, appointed from civil life with no such prior service.

13. The Act of June 29, 1906, repealed the 15 per centum reduction in pay for shore duty, and further provided for Civil Engineers and Professors of Mathematics the same pay as Naval Constructors.

14. The Act of March 2, 1907 (Army), increased the allowance for commutation for quarters in the grades above second lieutenant (ensign), and provided an additional allowance for light and heat.

15. The Act of May 13, 1908 (Navy), followed the Act of May 11, 1908 (Army), which granted "increases to the officers of the Army, and under Section 1612, Revised Statutes, to the Marine Corps. The effect of the two enactments for the Navy and the Army, respectively, was to equalize the base pay of the two services, retaining, however, for both the previously described system of longevity pay. The Navy law included all the staff corps with the line and so tended to equalize the pay of all officers of the Navy of the same rank and length of service, save that of the chaplains. The highest pay any chaplain could receive was that of a lieutenant-commander, a restriction later removed by the Act of August 29, 1916. The law of 1908 also provided for a 10 per centum increase in pay to officers on sea duty and on shore duty beyond the seas. This 10 per centum increase, however, was not to be used in computing the "sea pay" allowed in prior statistics as a basis of computing the pay of retired officers. This law is further discussed in a separate paragraph of this report.

16. By the Act of March 4, 1913, constructive service and service at the Naval Academy were not thereafter to be counted in determining the longevity of officers not then in service.

17. The ranks of admiral and vice admiral were created by the Act of March 3, 1915, the base pay being \$10,000 and \$9,000 per annum, respectively, with 10 per centum additional for sea duty. The grade of The Admiral of the Navy, with pay at \$13,500 fixed by the Act of May 13, 1908, had ceased to exist on the death of Admiral Dewey. That law also established the office of Chief of Naval Operations, fixed the extra pay of aviators of the Navy of and below the grade of commander and of major and below in the Marine Corps at 50 per centum of their regular pay and allowances, and allowed marine officers the same additional pay for service on sea duty as on foreign shore service, i. e. 10 per centum of their pay proper.

18. The Act of August 29, 1916, provided that the Chief of Naval Operations should, while so serving, have the rank of admiral, and pay at \$10,000 per annum, but with no allowances, and removed restrictions in the grade of officers eligible for flying pay.

19. The Act of July 1, 1918, provided that naval officers of the rank of admiral and vice admiral should, while so serving, receive the same allowances as general and lieutenant general of the Army.

20. The Act of April 16, 1918, allowed commutation of quarters, heat and light, to officers of the Army on field duty who maintained a place of abode for dependents. This was made applicable to the sea duty officers of the Navy in the Navy Appropriation Act of July 1, 1918.

21. The Act of July 1, 1918, eliminated allowances from the computation of the 50 per centum additional for flying pay.

22. The Act of May 18, 1920, provided temporary increases in pay to officers below Flag rank, and extended the benefits of the dependents' quarters legislation to

June 30, 1922, the date of the expiration of the temporary pay increases.

23. The Act of June 10, 1922, established the present system of pay and allowances for the Navy and other government services. Its provisions and effect are discussed at length in another part of this report.

24. In all legislation previous to 1918, the principle of pay for service rendered was not materially disturbed. Appendix "O" summarizes the foregoing in graphic form.

The 1922 Enactment Itself.

25. In general, the 1922 Act provided that commissioned officers and commissioned warrant officers be divided according to their grades and their length of prior service, the latter to accord with the considerations heretofore described as of discriminating character, into six different groups, for each of which a minimum rate of pay, called "base pay," was prescribed. These officers so grouped fell into six pay periods where they were to remain until they accumulated further service, or in some cases by promotion in grade they passed into a higher pay period. This accumulated service, however, was not in all cases to count alike as will be seen.

26. Service at the Naval Academy and constructive service for appointments subsequent to 1913, were not included for pay purposes. For officers commissioned subsequent to 1922 no prior service of any kind was included. All officers commissioned prior to 1922, save Naval Academy graduates of the class of 1917 and thereafter and officers commissioned from civil life after 1913, could count for pay purposes not only all service previously allowed, but other government service both civilian and military. This condition extended equally to cases of commissioned warrant officers. The officer's pay period was also, as stated, determined in some cases to a certain extent by his grade. Longevity increases in pay, determined by length of so-called prior service with limitations in certain higher grades, were also provided for. Rental and subsistence allowances for officers and dependents, if any, somewhat different for the several pay periods, were likewise provided for. These allowances in the highest grades were less than those of lower grades. Their payment in some cases has been denied because of the duty on which employed, namely, sea or field duty. The amount of these allowances is required by the terms of the law to be lowered in certain circumstances without further or special legislative enactment.

27. The compensation of the commissioned and warrant personnel of the naval service rests, therefore, in some cases, not so much upon the grade or efficiency therein of the officer concerned as upon, first: In certain cases the length of service theretofore rendered in lower grades. Second: How or when appointed or advanced in the grade. Third: The existence or absence of dependents looking to the officer for maintenance and support. Fourth: By the existence or absence of (Please turn to Page 90)

HORTON WRITES IN REVIEW.

Carrying an interesting and thorough article by Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, Chief of the Construction Service, O. Q. M. C., outlining the activities of the Q. M. C. in Army housing construction, the September-October issue of the *Quartermaster Review*, a special "Construction Number," has just been issued. Presented with an attractive cover design of the Rockwell Field "lay-out" of buildings, the new issue contains a number of signed papers by Quartermaster Corps officers on construction, planning, architectural, maintenance, real estate, and other aspects of Army housing work.

Did You Read

the following important Service stories last week:

Army: Promotion Suggestions Increase; Reserve Council Endorses Reserve Division; Seventh Corps Area Progress is Outlined by Maj. Gen. H. A. Smith; Make Guard Convention Plans; Abolition of Brigadier General's Grade Discussed?

Navy-Marine Corps: Secret Navy Facts to be Banned; Details of New Salvage Sub Given; Marine Corps League Convention Soon; Butler Attack on Navy Answered by Rear Adm. Colby Chester?

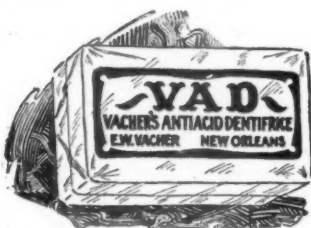
If not, you did not read the Army and Navy Journal. You cannot secure this vital information from any other source!

M. O. W. Backs Defense

Atlantic City (Special).—The Eighth National Convention of the Military Order of the World War held here Sept. 20-22 had as its keynote, national defense, expressed in resolutions supporting a strong Army and a Navy holding its proper ratio under the 5-5-3 Treaty. Support of national defense was also expressed in resolutions urging immigration restriction and the immediate operation of the national origins method of determining quotas, which is a part of the Immigration Act of 1924 not yet effective because of the activities of alien minded groups in opposition to this measure. Endorsement was given by resolution to the fund of \$2,000,000 being raised by the Disabled American Veterans to assist veterans in legally presenting their claims.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously in support of the Order's work in opposition to subversive movements.

The election of officers resulted in the reelection of the Commander-in-Chief, Col. T. P. Luquer, Eng. Res., of New York, with the following officers and Staff: Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, Washington, D. C.; Maj. J. A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.; Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, Lt. Col. N. D. Jay, Paris, France, Maj. E. W. Moore, El Cajon, Cal.; Maj. G. E. Parker, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Maj. M. W. Pratt, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer General, Lt. Col. D. T. Abercrombie, New York; J. A. G., Maj. W. L. Symons, Washington, D. C.; Surgeon General, Brig. Gen. P. J. H. Farrell, Chicago, Ill.; Chaplain General, Lt. Col. Thomas J. Dickson, Washington, D. C.; Historian General, Maj. W. J. Hammer, New York; and a General Staff composed of the following: Col. R. Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Lt. Col. H. Emerson, Boston, Mass.; Maj. E. Waggoner, Washington, D. C.; Capt. E. W. Rietz, Chicago, Ill.; Lt. Comdr. R. K. Rogan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. Garsaud, New Orleans, La.; Capt. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. G. L. Darte, New York, Brig. Gen. C. Vanderbilt, New York.



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Services Score in Air Races

BOTH Army and Navy planes and pilots took leading parts in the 1928 National Air Races which closed at Mines Field, Los Angeles, recently after nine days of successful demonstrations witnessed by over half a million spectators, and "put the show across."

Commenting on the Service activities in the races, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edward P. Warner, who was present at the demonstrations, said: "The National Air Races are a very striking demonstration of the progress of the Military and Naval Air Services, and of the development which has been made within the past year."

"The demonstrations of the Services during the Los Angeles races, showing the Services' accomplishments in tactical maneuvering and military flying, formed one of the most unique aeronautical demonstrations ever presented. One thing is certain, that the work of the Services at the National Air Races has brought out clearly in the minds of all who witnessed the races the fact that the Air Services are well trained, effective fighting forces, and are constantly kept at the highest point of efficiency."

Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. N., says of the races:

"The greatest impression of the Los Angeles Air Meet was the tremendous strides made in commercial and civil aviation, not only in numbers, but in quality and performance of planes, and also the advances made by the Army and Navy in the number of planes and their performance. The Navy had present at one time during the races 160 modern planes, and the Army had squadrons from Selfridge Field, Langley Field and Kelly Field. Despite the fact that there were thousands of hours and miles flown, there was only one fatality and there were only two accidents. The public interest could not have been greater, thousands being turned away daily. The meet was a financial success."

"Flying in every form is taken as a matter of course on the Pacific Coast, and there is extraordinary advance in the use of aviation; daily, almost hourly, use of aviation is made. The fact that there was only one fatality and two accidents during the races shows that safety precautions were complied with to a remarkable extent, reflecting credit not only on the general management of the Air Meet, but on the efficiency of the pilots, ground personnel and material, especially the motors."

Among the most popular of the demonstrations at Mines Field, Calif., were the group flights of the Army's "Three Musketeers," and the Navy's "Three Sea-hawks." The Army trio, made up of Col. C. A. Lindbergh, Air Res., Lt. I. A. Woodring, A. C., and Lt. W. L. Cornelius, A. C., flying in close formation, put their planes through fast dives, loops, Immelman turns, and barrel rolls before the visiting audience, which included Maj. Gen. James E. Fehet, Chief of Air Corps, U. S. A.

Lt. G. R. Acheson, A. C., won the Gen. Mason M. Patrick trophy race flown by 12 Army pilots from the 3d Attack Group on Sept. 12. Standard Army attack planes, powered with Curtiss D-12 engines, were flown in the 10 laps of the 120-mile race around a 10-mile closed course.

Lt. E. H. Lawson, A. C., finished first in the special closed event for pilots of the 1st Pursuit Group, Selfridge Field, Mich., to win the John L. Mitchell trophy in 12 laps around a 10-mile course, totaling 120 miles. Lt. I. A. Woodring held the trophy last year.

The Army observation race was taken by Lt. Wentworth Goss, A. C., in 12 laps around a 5-mile course. This race was open to pilots from the 91st Observation Squadron, Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

In the closed Army pursuit race of 50 miles by pilots of the 95th Pursuit Squadron, Rockwell Field, on Sept. 14, Lt. W. I. Cornelius, flying a Curtiss-powered Boeing ship, winged in for first place.

Lt. J. G. Crommelin, U. S. N., averaging 147.7 miles per hour, won the closed Navy pursuit race over a three-cornered course of 50 miles on the same day.

The Sept. 14 National Guard race was won by Lt. H. E. Brooks, Colo. N. G., with Lt. U. F. Keams, Calif. N. G., second, and Lt. E. H. Robinson, Calif. N. G., third, all flying observation planes.

The final day of the meet opened with flying by the "Three Musketeers" and the "Three Sea-hawks," and was featured by the introduction of the new Boeing pursuit plane purchased by the Navy. The ship, powered with a "Wasp" air-cooled engine, was flown by Lt. T. P. Jeter, U. S. N., around a 60-mile course at 171.82 miles per hour. The new plane, designated for high-altitude maneuvering and climbing, led Lt. E. A. Cruise's Boeing plane, second, and Lt. D. W. Harrigan's Curtiss Hawk plane, third. Speeds of the three were 171.82, 158.8 and 151.3 miles per hour, respectively.

Following races for commercial entries, the final event of the closing day, the Navy climb-and-return altitude race, was run off. Lt. M. T. Seligman, U. S. N., climbed to 10,000 feet in 4½ minutes in the new Boeing pursuit plane. Lt. D. D. Harrigan, U. S. N., placed second, and Lt. P. G. Treadwell, U. S. N., third.

Sgt. G. W. Wehling, A. C., U. S. A., from March Field, Calif., won the enlisted men's parachute jumping contest.

COL. WHITING ON COUNCIL

Lt. Col. L. H. Whiting, Engr. Res., Chicago, Ill., upon the nomination of Col. C. B. Robbins, the Assistant Secretary of War, has been appointed to the War Department Business Council.

The Journal Salutes

THIS week the Army and Navy Journal salutes:

(1) Capt. R. Drace White, U. S. N., who has been recommended for advancement to Commander in the Legion of Honor.

(2) Lt. Col. W. J. Davis, Res., recipient of an honorary degree in air law.

(3) Lt. "Gene" Tunney, U. S. M. C. R., on his impending promotion.

Army Housing Progresses

SITUATED in a commanding position where it will catch the eye of visitors coming from New York City, a new barracks building for the entire 16th Infantry will soon be started at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y. Contracts for construction work amounting to \$1,186,520 dollars have been let by the Quartermaster Corps on Sept. 22. Work is scheduled to begin within a short time.

The new building to house approximately 1,300 men, will be "U" shaped, three stories high, with a central tower of four stories over a drill hall. The drill hall will have a truss roof, and gables will be placed above entrances.

Each company will have its own section, with its own squad rooms and mess halls on the first floor. There will be eight entrances and a drill hall entry along the main portion of the building, the base of the "U" and entrances at the centers and ends of wings.

Other contracts for Army housing construction awarded by the Quartermaster Corps recently include the following:

Fort Lewis, Wash., Sept. 24, construction of one Combat Engineer Regimental, and two Combat Engineer Battalion Barrack building, \$502,006. Fort Humphreys, Va., Sept. 21, construction of concrete roads and curbs, \$21,125.60; Wright Field, Dayton, O., Sept. 12, construction of extensions to shop buildings, \$33,084; Fort Monmouth, N. J., Sept. 19, construction of one Field, three double sets of Company, and two double sets of N. C. O.'s quarters, \$71,415.

ARMY REGULATIONS ISSUED.

Army Regulations issued this week include the following:

AR 30-920, C. I. Q. M. C., transportation of individuals. This regulation carries new provisions for transportation of dependents, by Government transport and commercial carriers. Dependents may now "be furnished transportation via any route desired for their personal convenience upon deposit with the Quartermaster furnishing the transportation requests of any excess cost over and above that to which entitled."

AR 345-125, "C 2, Military Records, service records. AR35-4540 C 1, defining enlisted travel allowances.

AR 105-45, 1, Signal Corps, reports.

To Disband Motor Force

Fort Leonard Wood, Md. (Special).—The entire Experimental Motorized Force which has been stationed here for summer maneuvers under command of Col. O. S. Eskridge, Inf., staged its final tactical demonstration here yesterday preparatory to disbandment on Oct. 1, when troops will return to home stations and equipment will be returned to chiefs of branches, except tractor-drawn equipment to be retained by two batteries of the 6th F. A., Fort Hoyle, Md. Col. Eskridge and a board of officers from 3d Corps Area headquarters will report to the War Department on the summer maneuvers as soon as practicable.

GIVE WARRANT EXAM. RESULTS.

THE following Navy enlisted men qualified on the recent examination for promotion to the warrant grades indicated.

For promotion to Electrician.—W. J. McPhee, C. E. M.; J. T. McNulty, C. E. M.; J. B. Glackin, E. M., 1st Cl.; E. S. Pelling, Jr., E. M., 1st Cl.; E. L. Knaus, E. M., 1st Cl.; E. W. Hermanson, E. M., 1st Cl.; H. A. Stafford, C. E. M.

For Promotion to Gunner.—C. W. White, C. Torpedoman; B. C. Clark, C. G. M.; S. F. Krom, C. Torpedoman; G. J. Douglas, C. Torpedoman; W. C. Batchelor, Torpedoman, 1st Cl.

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References: Members of the Classes of '89 and '90, U. S. M. A.

Write a Prize-Winning CHRISTMAS STORY of the Services

The Army and Navy Journal invites you to enter its 1928 Christmas Story Writing Contest

Three Story Prizes Offered!

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Stories should be 600 words or less; all entries must be in the editor's hands not later than midnight, December 8. Winners will receive prizes in time for Christmas Shopping. The Prize-winning stories will be published in the Journal during the Christmas holidays.

Added Prize! The entrant who sends the most paid-in-advance subscriptions to the Army and Navy

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

To Demonstrate Gunfire Limits

SUGGESTING gunfire demonstrations to show the safe limits of approach to firing areas, the following letter has been issued by the War Department for guidance of officers:

"1. It is the desire of the War Department that at places where Infantry and Field Artillery troops are serving together, exercises be devised, if practicable, to demonstrate to the Infantry the safe limits of approach to the batteries and concentrations of its supporting Artillery.

"2. Since the present allowances of Field Artillery ammunition are limited and are intended primarily for the instruction of Field Artillery commands and personnel in the essentials of Artillery firing, these demonstrations can be held only frequently, and can involve the expenditure of only the minimum amount of ammunition commensurate with illustrating the point intended. Furthermore, since no additional allowance above that authorized in AR 775-20 is available for these demonstrations, they should be held in connection with the normal service practice of Field Artillery units in order that the Field Artillery commands and personnel may secure the maximum of instruction from the ammunition expended.

"3. In this connection, you are informed that, since the present instructions of the War Department prohibit the Artillery firing over the heads of Infantry in time of peace, it will be necessary to represent the position of the friendly Infantry in these demonstrations by silhouette targets or similar means."

Fort Omaha, Nebr. (Special).—Under orders issued by Maj. Gen. Henry A. Smith, commanding the 7th Corps Area, officers whose commands include Field Artillery troops have been instructed to submit to headquarters memoranda of plans to include in instruction of Infantry and Cavalry officers at their posts the demonstrations of safe limits of approach to batteries and concentrations.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

New memberships: Capt. G. W. Brent, C. A. C., Maj. H. C. Allen, G. S. C., Capt. L. A. Kurtz, F. A. C., Maj. J. E. Bastion, M. C., 1st Lt. A. C. Donovan, F. A., Wrnt. Offr. G. G. Trahey, 2nd Lt. F. E. Dunaway, Jr., C. E., 1st Lt. D. N. Hausman, O. E., 1st Lt. H. B. Turner, Inf., 2nd Lt. T. R. Horton, Inf.

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Army Notes

AN examination of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants, Medical Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of Army Regulations will be held within the continental limits of the United States, Jan. 21 to 25, 1929, inclusive. Applications and requests for information concerning this examination should be addressed to The Adjutant General.

The Secretary of War has authorized the movement of the First Armored Car Troop, Cavalry, from Fort Leonard Wood, Maryland, where it has been participating in the summer training of the Experimental Mechanized Force, to Fort Bliss, Texas, where it will join the First Cavalry Division for permanent station. The movement by road, which will be over 2,000 miles in length, will start about Oct. 15 and will constitute the longest "march" of the year. Capt. H. G. Holt, who will command the troop on the march to Texas, plans to make the movement in about one week, exclusive of stopovers.

En route to Fort Bliss the troop will stop at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 17-18, for a demonstration at the Command and General Staff School, and at Fort Riley, Kans., for a several days' demonstration at the Cavalry School. Prior to the start of the trip, the vehicles of the troop will be sent to the Holabird Quartermaster Depot for reconditioning.

This First Armored Car Troop, organized at Fort Myer, Va., the early part of the summer, is the first and only armored car troop yet organized in the United States Army. The War Department has recently approved the addition of a troop of 12 armored cars to each cavalry division at peace strength, this troop to be increased to a squadron of three troops when the division is brought up to war strength.

Ft. Snelling, Minn. (Special).—With more than 1,200 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army in the cast a Military Show is being held at Ft. Snelling, which ends tomorrow, under supervision of Col. W. C. Sweeney, the commanding officer. The feature of the show will be the reenactment on each of the three days, of the Battle of D'Ormont Farm depicting the experiences of American troops in France. With infantry, artillery, airplanes, tanks, machine guns and all the auxiliary weapons used by modern armies participating, this, according to Colonel Sweeney, will be the most realistic spectacle of modern war which has ever been staged in the Northwest.

Maj. Gen. Fred T. Austin, Chief of Field Artillery, left Washington Sept. 24 for Fort Bragg, N. C., where he is inspecting the progress of the Field Artillery Board.

Sgt. George W. Moss, Cav., was recently retired at West Point, N. Y., after thirty years' service. Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, Superintendent, in an order retiring the sergeant, states:

"All of his thirty years of service have been honest and faithful, unmarred by a single court-martial. He has well earned his retirement and the best wishes of the garrison are extended to him for his continued success and prosperity in retired life."

Tank School Opens

Ft. Leonard Wood (Special).—The tenth school year of the Tank School began recently, with Col. O. S. Eskridge as Commandant and Col. H. L. Cooper as Assistant Commandant. The opening exercises were held in the Franklin Theater. The Commandant made the introductory remarks and Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, the Chief of Infantry, the principal address.

The class this year is larger than it has ever been, a total of 37 being enrolled for the course. The roster includes the names of three Cavalry officers, the second year that Cavalry officers have been detailed to this school.

The following is a roster of the student personnel: Lt. Col. C. E. Delaplane, Maj. G. F. N. Dalley, C. I. Crockett, all Inf.; C. C. Benson, Cav.; Capt. J. R. Hermann, Inf.; L. C. Frizzell, Cav.; C. H. Unger, Cav.; G. W. Skinner, L. W. Brown, 1st Lt. L. P. Leone, D. P. Murphy, H. T. Morgan, R. R. Loudon, W. E. Remington, H. V. Brown, C. C. Dusenbury, R. L. Salsmann, F. X. Oberst, E. J. McAllister, M. W. Bonwell, C. Robinson, L. C. Paquet, A. S. Rice, A. L. Moore, C. K. Galey, W. D. Long, S. R. Hinds, W. O. Collins, I. A. Robinson, 2d Lt. A. C. Ramsey, C. R. Landon, J. P. Cleland, E. A. Suttles, H. McN. Grizzard, A. J. Thackston, E. J. F. Glavin, N. I. Fooks, all Inf.

Army Transport Sailings

ST. MIHIEL left Cristobal Sept. 27, due to arrive San Juan Sept. 30; leave Sept. 30 and arrive at New York Oct. 4. Scheduled to sail Nov. 28 for Panama.

Chateau Thierry due to arrive at New York today, Sept. 29. Scheduled to sail from New York Oct. 9; arrive Panama Oct. 15, leave Oct. 16; arrive Corinto Oct. 18, leave Oct. 19, and arrive at San Francisco Oct. 26.

Cambrai left San Francisco Sept. 26, due to arrive Honolulu Oct. 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive at San Francisco Oct. 12.

U. S. Grant sailed from San Francisco Sept. 28, due to arrive Honolulu Oct. 4; leave Oct. 5, arrive Guam Oct. 15; leave Oct. 15, arrive Manila Oct. 20; leave Nov. 2, arrive Nagasaki Nov. 5; leave Nov. 5 and arrive at San Francisco Nov. 20.

(Anyone desiring further information concerning sailing dates of Army transports should address the query to the Transport Editor.)

Army Projects Approved

Authority has been granted the Commandant, The Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Virginia, to salvage 11 temporary buildings no longer required by reason of the completion of permanent barracks. The salvaged material is to be used in general post repairs, stable construction, and the completion of a new motion picture theater and service club.

The Commanding Officer, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, has been authorized to salvage the building known as Post Hall, the material from which will be used in the construction of a similar building at a different location.

The Commanding General, Philippine Department, has been informed by radio that authority has been granted for the salvage of all frame buildings at Camp Eldridge, Philippine Islands, except the ice plant and hospital. This camp has not been garrisoned for a period of five years.

First Division Notes

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL, Chief of Staff of the Army, has issued a call to 87,000 veterans of the World War to mobilize at Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 18-21, when the Society of the First Division, A. E. F., of which he is president, will hold its annual reunion. General Summerall has sent personal letters to 28,000 of the veterans whose addresses are of record, and has requested that each recipient gain contact with Division comrades of his acquaintance.

The Hq. and M. P. Co., 1st Division, has completed a very satisfactory and creditable target season. The organization qualified 100 per cent with the rifle, a portion of the organization only firing, and 97.1 per cent with the pistol.

The staff of the 1st Division returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., from Camp Dix, N. J., Sept. 21, 1928. While at Camp Dix a study was made relative to possible mobilization of the Division.

Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub relinquished command of the 2d Brigade and Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 1, his successor to the 2d Brigade being Col. John F. Madden, 26th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Lt. Col. Bowen, 7th Field Artillery, assumed command of Madison Barracks.

Says War Can't Be Banned

New York (Special).—Covenants of peace, and treaties for avoidance of war will not abolish war, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding general, 2d Corps Area, speaking here Sept. 19 before the weekly meeting of the Rotarian Club at the Waldorf Hotel. He said in part:

"We don't prepare for war, but against it. As long as we have reasonable National Defense, an adequate army, a good navy and sufficient air force, so long will we be able to prevent war, and no longer."

"Today, as far as physical and geographical conditions are concerned, we are well situated for defense, but not for offense."

"Mr. Coolidge has said that the Army is to maintain peace at home and that the Navy is to maintain peace abroad. No one has ever said he is a militarist."

"In the war the Central Powers made the Allies pay two and one-half men for one because they were better prepared. There is nothing militaristic about our National Defense Act."

Plan Big Aberdeen Display

WHAT, in the opinion of armament experts, will be the greatest demonstration of modern weapons for military defense since the World War will be held at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1928, incident to the tenth annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association, an organization of American industrial executives and engineers of which Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, Assistant Secretary of War 1917-1921, is president. The purpose of the display is to familiarize American manufacturers with the engineering and production requirements of present day munitions.

In addition to the huge display of sea-coast, field and anti-aircraft guns—all of which will be fired with real projectiles at suitable targets—there will be an unusual display of tactical flying by the Army Air Corps. Special flights of bombing and pursuit planes from Langley Field, Va., and Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., have been ordered to Aberdeen for the occasion.

The program of demonstrations will begin at 10 a. m. and continue without interruption until after dark when anti-aircraft night firings will be held. Both the day and night anti-aircraft firings will be directed at targets towed by airplanes. In addition many new ordnance developments will be shown the public for the first time. These will include the new light tank for the American Army, the new 105-mm. howitzer, new types of armored cars and the latest "robot" of the Army, the improved direction finder and data computer, which automatically trains a battery of anti-aircraft guns on a moving target.

Officials in charge of the demonstrations expect that between 6,000 and 8,000 visitors will view the exhibits. Led by Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, and ranking officials of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the visitors will come from all sections of the country. Special trains will be operated from New York and New England cities, Pittsburgh, Detroit and other manufacturing centers.

Other technical and professional organizations which will attend are the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and the Construction Division Association. Luncheon and supper will be served by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

Army Relief Carnival Soon

THE annual Army Relief Military Exposition and Carnival for the benefit of Army charitable work will open at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Oct. 4-6, with exhibits and demonstrations by Army Branches and troops, and a re-staging of the famous battle of "The Lost Battalion" daily during the Carnival.

Children's amusements, historical exhibits, practical demonstrations of material, reviews, special Air Corps, Signal Corps and Coast Artillery demonstrations, world series baseball returns, searchlight operations, Salvation Army doughnut and coffee refreshments, will feature what is expected to be "the biggest and best carnival the Army has ever had."

The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare Association and the Salvation Army are cooperating to make the show a success.

In the Coast Artillery Corps exhibition will be lights, mobile weapons used in anti-aircraft defense and wooden replicas of projectiles employed in the 16-inch long-range C. A. C. guns mounted at coastal emplacements and on railway cars. The anti-aircraft guns will be 3-in. weapons mounted on trailer mounts, caliber .30 and caliber .50 machine guns on specially adapted tripod mounts. A 60-inch searchlight mounted on a Cadillac truck, and a sound-locator will be on exhibit. Twelve searchlights will play their rays over the city of Washington, probably starting several days prior to and continuing throughout the carnival.

Surgeons Meet Oct. 4-6

THE Association of Military Surgeons will hold its annual meeting at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 4-6.

"It is believed that medical officers should attend and participate in meetings of this nature whenever possible, since it will not only be of benefit to them but will bring the Medical Corps as a whole into a closer relationship with the other members of the association," The Adjutant General of the Army announces.

Commanding officers are authorized to permit Medical Officers under their jurisdiction to attend the meeting in question without the time being charged against their leave, in the event their services can be spared, and without expense to the Government.

(Further Army News will be found on the First Page, Pages 82, 83, 85, 87, 89, 90, 92-100.)

Army and Navy
U. S. M. C.-N. G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

SUGGEST LEGISLATION FOR AIR CORPS N. C. O. RATINGS.

AN increase in the Army noncommissioned officer strengths by Congressional action, with creation of new noncommissioned grades and ranks for the higher groups of Air Corps noncommissioned personnel, has been suggested as a method of relieving the yearly loss of specialist ratings in other Branches as a result of the allotment of 1,248 enlisted men annually to the Air Corps under the Air Corps five-year development program. The proposal is now under study by the War Department.

At present approximately 2.79 per cent of the 1,248 men required by the Air Corps each year are in the higher grades of noncommissioned officers. While creation of new Air Corps ratings for key men in operations, corresponding to the grades of Master and Technical Sergeant in other Branches, would merely give the vacancies in rank to the Air Corps, without taking trained Master and Technical Sergeants from other Branches, and thus slowing up the promotion rate in other Branches, it is believed that a coincident increase in Army noncommissioned strength and creation of new Air Corps ratings would result advantageously to the entire Army. The Air Corps, it is pointed out, could train new men into key positions carrying the new rank, without drawing additional noncommissioned vacancies from other Branches, as is done under the present arrangement.

At the same time, the increase of Army noncommissioned officer strength would preclude slackening the rate of promotion in noncommissioned officer grades. It is considered possible that the War Department will recommend legislation along these lines to the next session of Congress.

TWO NAVY BUREAU CHIEFS TO END TOURS SOON.

WHILE announcement of who will be named as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy is still withheld by Secretary Wilbur and speculation over the appointment includes a number of names, it is generally asserted that there will be no departure from the newly established policy of the Navy administration of no reappointments of bureau heads.

Rear Adm. E. R. Stitt who completes an eight year tenure of office of Surgeon General in November with an excellent record, is apparently automatically eliminated under recognized policy. In this same connection a successor for Rear Adm. Charles Morris (S. C.), U. S. N., who completes his four year tour as Paymaster General early next spring is being discussed. Among the possibilities frequently mentioned is Rear Adm. C. J. Peoples (S. C.), U. S. N., now inspector for the West Coast.

RESERVE OFFICER RECEIVES HONORARY AIR DEGREE.

A UNIQUE honor was recently conferred on a Reserve officer by a German university. The faculty of law and political economy of Koenigsberg Albertus University, through its dean of the air law department, Dr. Otto Schreiber, gave an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Lt. Col. Warren Jefferson Davis, Res., of San Diego, Calif. Koenigsberg University is one of the four oldest German universities, and the only European seat of learning which has established a department of air law.

The award was made in the presence of a number of distinguished guests, including Hon. Gurney E. Newlin, president of the American Bar Association; Consul General von Hentig, who came down from San Francisco for the ceremony; General W. G. Schreiber, Col. T. A. Davis and Capt. C. B. Smith, representing the California National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps, and the heads of local law schools and bar associations.

Davis is an international lawyer and author of books on aviation and radio law. During the last year he attended the International Radio Congress at Geneva as observer for the Federal Radio Commission. Davis is a member of the air law committee of the American Bar Association, and the California council of the American Bar Association. He is also an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and an officer of the Crown of Italy.

COMMODORE BAUER RANKING NAVAL RESERVIST.

NAVY DEPARTMENT records have ended considerable speculation as to who is the ranking Naval Reserve officer. They show that Commodore G. W. Bauer, U. S. N. R., is ranking officer in the Naval Reserve, having served a total of about 19 years in the different branches of the Reserves. He was formerly in command of the Naval Militia of California and when this was abolished he transferred to the Naval Volunteer Force in 1918 and remained there until the new naval reserve law was passed in 1925. He was automatically transferred to the naval reserve with the rank of captain and was given his present rank by selection in 1927.

VETERAN ARMY BATH STEWARD SPIKES RUMOR.

GEORGE, veteran bath steward for many years, has served Army officers and their families in the capacity of "steward of the bath" aboard the Army transport Thomas, and who recently was transferred to the new Army transport Grant, is reported to have been in a quandary during a recent voyage from Manila to San Francisco. With or without malicious intent, some one had started a persistent rumor that George, bath skipper of the Grant, had become the proud owner of and taxpayer on two apartment houses, and had become less mindful of "cumshaw" pay and allowances than in years gone by. George is said to have "spiked" the rumor and its resulting effect by the reiterated statement that: "No, suh! Mus' be some otha Gawge."

One of the Army anecdotes which is passed along the deck on each voyage of the Grant has taken a new form, with an Army officer at the bridge table serving as victim in the revised edition. The story runs that George, on approaching the officer who was conducting strategic bridge-game maneuvers, informed the officer that his bath was then ready. "No, George; thanks, but I don't believe I'll take it," reported the officer to "Cap'n" George. "But yo' bath is ready, suh," George reminded. "An' I think you better take it, suh, 'cause you haven't had yo' bath for a week."

TEMPORARY BRANCH EXECUTIVE "STANDS BY."

THE sudden emergency which has arisen since the recent West Indian hurricane swept the island of Porto Rico, with accompanying devastation of the island's homes and crops, has caused a press of emergency business at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, where Lt. Col. William Lay Patterson, G. A. G. D., has been acting Chief of the Bureau during the absence of Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre on a visit to the Philippine Islands. As Acting Chief, Lt. Col. Patterson has been handling the vital Bureau matters resulting from the storm in a manner which has been the subject of favorable comment.

MILK BOTTLE TOSSING TO BE CARNIVAL FEATURE.

TOSSING loaded milk bottles at a target is one of the new diversions to be opened to contestants at the Army Relief Carnival, Washington, D. C., October 4-6, with a prize for the most competent bottle-tosser. Mrs. George S. Gibbs, wife of Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., will have charge of the children's amusement department. Adults are expected to attack the children's section en masse to heave loaded milk containers.

COLONEL CONRAD TO BE NEXT BRIGADIER GENERAL.

THE President has approved the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the appointment of Colonel Casper H. Conrad, jr., Inspector General's Department, to be brigadier general effective October 16, 1928, vice Brigadier General Peter E. Traub, who will retire upon reaching the statutory age of 64 on October 15, 1928.

Col. Conrad was born in Ohio on September 26, 1872. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from South Dakota and graduated in June, 1895. He has spent most of his active military service in the Cavalry and has served with his regiment in Cuba, in the Philippines and in various parts of the United States. During the World War Colonel Conrad organized the 360th Infantry of the 90th Division and commanded it until he was detailed on the General Staff in July, 1918. He remained on General Staff duty in Washington until February, 1919, when he sailed for France, where he was placed on Embarkation duty at Brest and in Germany. He commanded Base Section No. 1 at St. Nazaire, France, in July, 1919, returning to the United States in August, 1919 and was awarded a D. S. C. for his services.

SMITH'S NAVY CHARGES DRAW NO COMMENT.

NO comment was forthcoming from the Navy Department concerning Smith's charges in relation to the Navy oil reserve controversy which came up several years ago. In the Navy Department it was indicated that the charge that high officers in the Navy who had been patriotic and diligent in their opposition to these oil transfers, were sent out of Washington was looked upon as a statement made for political purposes and not warranted by facts.

LIEUTENANT TUNNEY RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

L. T. GENE TUNNEY, U. S. M. C. R., retired world's heavyweight champion, has along with several others, been recommended by the Reserve Board, for promotion to the rank of Captain in the Marine Corp Reserves. It is expected that he will receive his commission about October 1 as it is now being prepared.

COMMANDER DEVISES NEW NAVIGATIONAL METHODS.

THE Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department is shortly to publish the new Navigational Tables and Method devised by Comdr. M. R. Pierce, U. S. N., now the executive officer of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J. The Pierce tables and method comprise a new and very efficient, rapid, accurate and direct means of obtaining the Summer Line of Position and Azimuth from a navigated sight of a celestial body. The Pierce method, it is believed, marks a distinct step ahead in navigational methods; it is applicable on all classes of ships, and particularly so, it is believed, on airships and airplanes. Commander Pierce is well known in navigational and scientific circles, as the inventor of the Pierce Camera Sextant.

Commander Byrd is carrying one of the latest models of the Pierce Camera Sextant on his Antarctic Expedition, as well as a complete set of the Pierce Tables.



Back to the small town Industry follows the path of power

"Where power is," says industry, "there is my home."

To-day the boy who starts out to seek his fortune in the great city is likely to meet his job traveling the other way.

To-day, power—electric power—is pretty nearly everywhere. Every year, the long stride of the giant transmission line opens fresh territory. Manufacturers are finding new opportunities outside our congested industrial centers. The job is marching to the man. Decentralization of our industrial system is transforming America.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE U. S. NAVY THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

U. S. Rejects Navy Pact

(Continued from First Page)

As are restricted in Class 3 of the draft agreement, that is cruisers of or below 10,000 tons, armed with guns of more than six inch and up to eight inch calibre, would be the imposition of restrictions only on types peculiarly suited to the needs of the United States. The United States cannot accept as a distinct class surface combatant vessels of or below 10,000 tons armed with guns of more than six inch and up to eight inch calibre. It is further clearly apparent that limitation of this type only would add enormously to the comparative offensive power of a nation possessing a large merchant tonnage on which preparation may be made in times of peace for mounting six inch guns.

At the Three Power Conference at Geneva in 1927 the British Delegation proposed that cruisers be thus divided into two classes: Those carrying eight inch guns and those carrying guns of six inches or less in calibre. They proposed further that eight inch gun cruisers be limited to a small number or to a small total tonnage limitation and the smaller class of cruisers carrying six inch guns or less be permitted a much larger total tonnage, or, what amounts to the same thing, to a very large number of cruisers of this class. The limitation proposed by the British Delegation on this smaller class of cruisers was so high that the American Delegation considered it, in effect, no limitation at all. This same proposal is now presented in a new and even more objectionable form which still limits large cruisers which are suitable to American needs but frankly places no limitation whatever on cruisers carrying guns of six inches or less in calibre. This proposal is obviously incompatible with the American position at the Three Power Conference. It is even more unacceptable than the proposal put forward by the British Delegation at that Conference not only because it puts the United States at a decided disadvantage but also because it discards altogether the principle of limitation as applied to important combatant types of vessels.

Much of what has been said above as to vessels in Class 3 of the Franco-British agreement applies with equal or greater force to Class 4. The American Government cannot accept as a distinct class of submarines those of over 600 tons leaving unlimited all submarines of 600 tons or under. Six hundred ton submarines are formidable combatant vessels. They carry the same torpedoes as are carried by larger submarines and of equal destructive force within the radius of their operation. They can also be armed with guns of five inch calibre. The United States would gladly, in conjunction with all the nations of the world, abolish the submarine altogether. If, however, submarines must be continued as instruments of naval warfare, it is the belief of the American Government that they should be limited to a reasonable tonnage or number.

If there is to be further limitation upon the construction of war vessels so that competition in this regard between nations may be stopped, it is the belief of the United States that it should include all classes of combatant vessels, submarines as well as surface vessels.

The Government of the United States has earnestly and consistently advocated real reduction and limitation of naval armament. It has given its best efforts towards finding acceptable methods of attaining this most desirable end. It would be happy to continue such efforts, but it cannot consent to proposals which would leave the door wide open to unlimited building of certain types of ships of a highly efficient combatant value and would impose restrictions only on types peculiarly suitable to American needs.

The American Government seeks no special advantage on the sea, but clearly cannot permit itself to be placed in a position of manifest disadvantage. The American Government feels, furthermore, that the terms of the Franco-British draft agreement, in leaving unlimited so large a tonnage and so many types of vessels, would actually tend to defeat the primary objective of any disarmament conference for the reduction or the limitation of armament in that it would not eliminate competition in naval armament and would not effect economy. For all these reasons the Government of the United States feels that no useful purpose would be served by accepting as a basis of discussion the Franco-British proposal.

The American Government has no objection to any agreement between France and Great Britain which those countries think will be to their advantage and in the interest of limitation of armament, but naturally cannot consent that such an agreement should be applied to the United States.

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Naval Reserve Notes

Navy Department.

The following were issued commissions in the Naval Reserve during the week Sept. 16: C. E. Erdman, Ensign A.-V(G), 3rd Naval District; W. J. Schneider, Lt. (j. g.) D. C.-V(G), 9th Naval District; J. H. Tweed, Lt. (j. g.) A.-V(G), 3rd Naval District; H. C. Weller, Ensign S. C.-V(G), 9th Naval District; J. P. O'Neill, Lt. (j. g.) D. C.-V(G), 4th Naval District; G. D. Baker, Ensign D. E.-V(G), 9th Naval District; C. R. Gibson, Ensign C.-V(S), 5th Naval District, and C. J. Wenzinger, Ensign C.-V(S), 5th Naval District.

Fifth Naval District.

Lt. Comdr. A. M. Norris, E.-F., has assumed command of headquarters division and Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, U. S. N. R., in Baltimore, Md., as relief of Lt. Comdr. C. F. Goob, E.-F. Lt. Comdr. Goob was transferred to the Volunteer Reserve on his own request. Lt. Comdr. Norris was succeeded as Commanding Officer of Fleet Division 3 by Lt. C. G. McKinney, D. E.-F.

A schedule has been arranged for the showing of educational motion pictures to the Fleet Divisions of this District for the second and third quarters of the present fiscal year. The pictures are secured from the motion picture exchange of the Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va., and the schedule permits of one show per week. A portable projector is used.

In order to make quite clear that, in declining to adopt the Franco-British agreement as a basis for discussion of naval limitation, it seems appropriate briefly to review the attitude of the United States regarding the methods of limitation, in order to show that the American Government has consistently favored a drastic proportional limitation. The success of the Washington Conference is known to all. It strictly limited all combatant ships and aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons. In order to bring about such limitation the American Government made great sacrifices in the curtailment of plans of building and in the actual destruction of ships already built. At the first session of the Preparatory Conference, the American Government submitted proposals which were consistently adhered to at subsequent meetings:

(1) That the total tonnage allowed in each class of combatant vessel be prescribed.

(2) That the maximum tonnage of a unit and the maximum calibre of gun allowed for each class be prescribed.

(3) That so long as the total tonnage allowed to each class is not exceeded, the actual number of units may be left to the discretion of each power concerned.

Within this general plan the American proposal at the Geneva Conference was, for the United States and the British Empire, a total tonnage limitation in the cruiser class of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons and for Japan from 150,000 to 180,000. For the destroyer class, for the United States and the British Empire, from 200,000 to 250,000 and for Japan from 120,000 to 150,000 tons. For the submarine class, for the United States and the British Empire, 60,000 to 90,000 tons and for Japan 36,000 to 54,000 tons. It was further stated by the American Delegation that, if any power represented felt justified in proposing still lower tonnage levels for auxiliary craft, the American Government would welcome such proposal.

The purpose of these proposals was that there might be no competition between the three powers in the building of naval armament, that their respective navies should be maintained at the lowest level compatible with national security and should not be of the size and character to warrant the suspicion of aggressive intent and finally that a wise economy dictates that further naval construction be kept to a minimum.

The Government of the United States remains willing to use its best efforts to obtain a basis of further naval limitation satisfactory to all the naval powers, including those not represented at the Three Power Conference in Geneva, and is willing to take into consideration in any conference the special needs of France, Italy or any other naval power for the particular class of vessels deemed by them most suitable for their defense. This could be accomplished by permitting any of the powers to vary the percentage of tonnage in classes within the total tonnage; a certain percentage to be agreed upon. If there was an increase in one class of vessels it should be deducted from the tonnage to be used in other classes. A proposal along these lines made by France and discussed by the American and French representatives would be sympathetically considered by the United States. It expects on the part of others, however, similar consideration for its own needs. Unfortunately the Franco-British agreement appears to fulfill none of the conditions which, to the American Government, seem vital. It leaves unlimited a very large class of effective fighting ships and this very fact would inevitably lead to a recrudescence of naval competition disastrous to national economy.

Navy Supply Corps

OFFICERS of the Supply Corps and Chief Pay Clerks will change stations and duties as follows:

Lt. Comdr. C. R. Murray to Supply Officer, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, on Oct. 1; F. C. Bowerfield to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts on Dec. 1; Lts. H. F. Gingrich on Nov. 1 to U. S. S. Texas, later in the month; M. S. Hirschorn when relieved in the Texas by Lt. Gingrich, will report for duty at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; Lt. W. H. Phillips will become Officer in Charge, Commissary Store, Naval Academy, on Nov. 1; Chief Pay Clks. S. R. Michael to U. S. S. Marblehead; J. J. MacDonald to U. S. S. Cincinnati; Clerk C. G. Crumbaker to U. S. S. Henderson; Pay Clerk L. W. Sadd from the U. S. S. Marblehead to duty on the Asiatic Station.

Marine Corps Notes

THE Marine Corps Ordnance Board, which includes Maj. W. H. Rupertus, U. S. M. C., and Maj. H. S. Smith, U. S. M. C., of Philadelphia, has been conducting tests at Parris Island to determine whether it will be safe to use the new M-21 ammunition on the target range there.

The Board has also been considering what disposal should be made of certain old ammunition which has been found to have been the cause of the recent accidents there. The new ammunition has a much longer range than the old type and the opinion was expressed that it may be found necessary to move the range further back from the mainland.

Bluefields, Nicaragua (Special).—The registration here Sept. 24 in preparation for the Presidential election was the most peaceful in the history of this community. Marines and Nicaragua national guardsmen were on duty at the polling places.

Detroit (Special).—Lt. Col. Edwin Denby, U. S. M. C. R., former Secretary of the Navy, addressed the National Defense Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce at its weekly meeting a few days ago on "Why Is Michigan Interested in Maintaining an American Merchant Marine?"

Navy Notes

CAPT. R. DRACE WHITE, U. S. N., has been nominated by the President of the French Republic for advancement to Commander in the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

New London, Conn. (Special).—The U. S. S. S-17, which went aground at Juan Point in Almirante Bay, 50 miles from Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone, Sept. 20, was floated Sept. 22 and proceeded to her base at Coco Solo, apparently undamaged, according to a message to Rear Adm. Frank H. Brumby, commander of the control force at the submarine base here. The submarine was hauled clear of the shoal by the sweeper Bagaduce and the ocean-going tug Swan at high water while the S-14 and S-15 stood by.

Chicago (Special).—It was announced by the naval authorities at Great Lakes this week that Mr. Harry F. Wolter, had been selected for promotion to the position of Chief Clerk of Staff Headquarters, Ninth Naval District, in place of Mr. Edward J. McGeogh, who recently resigned to accept an important executive position with the Fleet Naval Reserve organization.

Navy Plans Scientific Work

TO extend the gravity determination network now covering the land areas of the United States until it includes the coastal waters of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean waters to the south, the U. S. S. S-21, commanded by Lt. J. L. Fisher, U. S. N., is scheduled to leave Washington, D. C., about Oct. 1. It will carry as a passenger the distinguished Dutch scientist Dr. F. A. M. Meinesz who will attempt to connect the U. S. gravity net with that of Holland already developed by Dr. Meinesz in his cruises round the world on Dutch submarines.

(Further Navy-Marine Corps News will be found on the First Page, Pages 82, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93-100.)



ASPIRIN

Perhaps you didn't realize that Bayer Aspirin tablets are made to relieve the deep-down rheumatic aches as well as dispel the occasional headache. They do! In cases of neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago; for those pains that penetrate one's very bones, Bayer Aspirin tablets offer real relief. Just be sure you are getting the real Bayer Aspirin, with Bayer on each tablet and on the box—with proven directions inside. All druggists.

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Plan Army Signal Show

By Lt. George I. Back,
Sig. C., O. C. S. O.

Officer in Charge, Sig. C. Exhibit.

THIS year the Signal Corps will place on exhibition at the Army Relief Carnival at Washington Barracks, on Oct. 4-6, practically every type of communication equipment used in the field, including telephone, telegraph, radio and visual signaling apparatus, as well as the various types of meteorological and photographic equipment that are used in the Army. The display will include many of the latest developments in the field of telephone, telegraph and radio equipment. In order that the exhibition may be of maximum interest, a considerable amount of the equipment will be connected up for operation and the public will be given the opportunity to operate same. Among the features the following may be mentioned:

Miniature Radio Beacon Demonstration: A miniature radio beacon demonstration set will be placed on display for the purpose of illustrating the principle of operation of the Signal Corps Radio Beacon. This demonstration set is so arranged that anyone attending the exhibit may operate the miniature airplane and with the aid of a visual signal move the airplane in or out of the path of the beacon. The radio beacon is the result of several years' experimental and research work conducted by the Signal Corps Aircraft Radio Laboratory, located at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Ground to Airplane Radio Telephone Demonstration: This demonstration will consist of a two-way radio telephone conversation being held between an officer on the ground and an observer in an airplane. Both sides of the conversation will be broadcast through the Signal Corps Public Address System, so that the audience will hear not only the commands given by the officer on the ground but will hear the acknowledgment and the conversation of the observer in the airplane. The airplane will maneuver in accordance with commands given by the officer on the ground with the aid of the radio telephone. The radio set used for this radio telephone demonstration will be of the latest type developed for that purpose by the Signal Corps.

Pigeon Exhibit and Races: The Signal Corps will stage four pigeon races daily between the War College and Fort Leonard Wood, Md. Approximately 20 pigeons will participate in these races. The public will be given an opportunity to cast ballots on the winning bird at a nominal charge. Last year the various birds were named after the popular makes of automobiles, the "Ford" winning the first race. In addition to the birds which will participate in the races a number of World War veteran pigeons will be placed on exhibition. Among these will be "President Wilson," "Spike" and "Mocker," with splendid war records, and several captured German birds.

This collection of birds is undoubtedly the most unique and interesting of any in the United States. A Signal Corps pigeon expert will be on hand to give out information regarding the various birds and their records in the World War. The methods of handling, releasing and training pigeons, also the manner in which messages are attached to the pigeons will be explained in detail to those interested. The pigeon races proved to be exceedingly popular not only at the Army Carnival at the Army War College last year but also at the recent Army Garden Party held at Governors Island. Several of the homing pigeons will be used in the feature demonstration to be held twice daily, entitled "The Operations of the Lost Battalion."

Printer Telegraph Demonstration: Two printer telegraphs will be connected up for operation. This equipment is used by the Army in the rear areas. The printer telegraph proved to be a boon to the communication system of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War when thousands of messages were sent by this means daily. The demonstration equipment will consist of two simplex telegraph sets which are no more nor less than two typewriters connected together electrically. Anyone interested may sit down at one of the typewriters and transmit a message to the other typewriter which automatically records the message on a tape.

Meteorological Observations and Exhibit: Actual observations of a pilot balloon will be taken periodically with the aid of a theodolite. These observations are taken for the purpose of determining upper air wind velocity and direction. The observations will be communicated to a plotter who will trace the course of the balloon on the plotting board, employing the same methods as are used by the Army in taking wind observations at our various flying fields. In addition, all of the various types of instruments used for obtaining meteorological data will be exhibited and a great number of these actually placed in operation. It is believed that this exhibit and the demonstrations incident thereto should prove to be exceedingly interesting in view of the increasingly important role that meteorology is playing in promoting the safety of flying.

Auxiliary Wire Communication System: As a part of the message center to be installed in the Signal Corps tent, a 100-line common battery switchboard will be installed and operated. This switchboard is similar to those used in time of peace for Army Post Telephone Systems and in time of war for the higher headquarters and in the zone of communications of an army.

Signal School Roster Given

Ft. Monmouth (Special).—The Signal School courses started recently with the following instructors and students listed:

Staff and Faculty, 1928-29.

Col. G. E. Kumpke*, Maj. G. L. VanDeusen, S. B. Akin, C. W. Lewis, Capt. A. C. Fitzhugh, F. A. H. P. Browning, L. F. Lawrence, Cav., I. H. Treest, L. Cansler, E. L. Clewell, F. W. Hoorn, C. I. Hoppough, G. Everett Hill, Jr., G. C. Black, M. G. Brislawn; 1st Lts. J. J. Downing, H. W. Johnson, F. W. Bullock, F. T. Gillespie, J. T. Filgate, F. H. Lanahan, Jr., J. E. Raymond, T. H. Maddocks, 2d Lts. V. A. Conrad and M. G. Wallington.

*All officers are in Signal Corps unless otherwise designated.

Company Officers' Course.

Maj. L. E. Ryder; Capt. R. G. Forsythe, H. H. Webb, C. H. Burkhead; 1st Lts. C. W. Clarke, P. L. Neal, D. McNeal, R. W. Minckler, H. O. Bixby; 2d Lts. C. J. King, A. C. Boil, F. L. Ankenbrandt, W. P. Corderman, E. B. Garland, A. L. Pachynski, J. W. Green, Jr., and W. P. Pence.

Communications Course.

Capt. Wm. G. Hawthorne, U. S. M. C., D. J. Daly, Inf., (P. S.), E. L. Supple, C. A. C., J. M. FitzGerald, Inf.; 1st Lts. S. M. Crim, Inf., C. W. Fiske, Cav., T. F. Sheehan, Cav., C. H. Farish, Inf., J. W. Newberry, Inf., E. S. Baglig, Cav. (P. S.), W. W. Jervay, Cav., S. E. Faine, Inf., E. M. Sutherland, Inf., S. Foss, Inf., J. H. Warren, Inf., B. B. Wilkes, Inf., L. M. Alba, Inf., H. C. Jones, Inf., A. S. Rush, Inf., W. M. Mitchell, U. S. M. C., G. C. Carrington, Inf., S. A. Beckley, F. A., E. C. Merlweather, F. A.; 2d Lts. L. T. Burke, U. S. M. C., H. C. Granberry, Inf., K. R. Bailey, Inf., Wm. E. Pheris, Jr., Inf., G. B. Peopoe, Inf., H. H. Cleaves, Inf., B. E. Thurston, Inf., J. R. Davidson, Inf., D. L. VanSycle, Inf., Wm. J. Deyo, Inf., W. Young, Inf., B. W. Brady, Inf., R. E. Rumbold, Inf.

Plan 2d C. A. Maneuvers

(Continued from First Page)

spection by higher commanders to units stationed outside the Second Corps Area. The reorganization was put into effect on January 20, 1927.

After its reconstitution, in order to make the 1st Division a homogeneous unit capable of meeting the requirements of mobilization and active service, it became necessary to train it as a whole and some combined training of the different units of the division was necessary. Shortage of funds made it impossible to assemble the division each year at any one point for combined training, but in April, 1927, funds were made available for concentrating the various headquarters and communication elements of the 1st Division at Camp Dix from May 24 to June 5, 1927. At these exercises all units of the division including the divisional air service were represented.

The primary object of the exercises was command and communication training. While tactics were secondary the opportunity for this important training could not be lost, and enough of it was included to cover the basic principles of the Infantry Division, and the use of all communications under actual field conditions. The command groups and communication groups were first trained separately and then together. This training was followed by two tactical problems. The first problem with five exercises picked up the division arriving in a bivouac area by rail, motor and marching, and carried it through to illustrate the division on the march, in the presence of the enemy, the assumption of a defensive position and the functioning of the defensive through and including a counter attack.

The second problem had seven exercises. It found the First Division as a front-line division of a corps in a concealed bivouac area after a night march into position preparatory to an attack against an enemy position. Then followed exercises to illustrate the preparation for attack, the attack and functioning in attack against a fortified outpost line, the preparation and functioning in attack against the main line of resistance, including an advancement of command posts, the break through and pursuit.

An effort was made to have present those reserve officers assigned or attached to units of the First Division, but for various reasons only four were able to attend.

The training given was considered a success. Both officers and men were interested and entered into the exercises wholeheartedly. The Division Air Service worked well in command, contact and observation. The success of the exercises was due in no small part to many World War cantonment buildings still available on the reservation, and which are still retained and kept in serviceable condition.

The exercises in addition to their tactical value helped materially in building up an esprit de corps and in bringing back the World War spirit of the division.

Three alternate plans for 1928 for conducting the combined training of units of the 1st Division were submitted to the War Department, viz.:

a. Concentration of the division at Camp Dix for a period of about two weeks.
b. Concentration of the 1st Infantry Brigade with other units of the Division from the southern part of New York and New Jersey, Delaware and the 3rd Corps Area at Camp Dix and the 2nd Infantry Brigade with the 7th Field Artillery at Pine Camp.

c. Divisional Command and Communication exercises similar to those held in 1927. Due to lack of funds it was impossible to carry out any of the above, and the only exercises that will be held during 1928 will be the brigade maneuvers of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Camp Dix in October.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Army and Navy Journal Special School Directory is proving itself especially indispensable to Service men and women desirous of placing children in schools of established reputation. No other medium can compare with the Army and Navy Journal in this particular respect. For rates, etc., address School Directory Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1928.

Effective administration is essential to the development and maintenance of real efficiency.—A BUSINESS AXIOM.

WHEN CONGRESS REASSEMBLES, we are informed the House Military Committee will give renewed consideration to the question of a proper administration for the Reserves. It is certain the result of the agitation which has occurred will be legislation, and the chances are it will take the form of the James bill. The suggestion that a new Corps be formed which was the idea advanced recently by the so-called Reserve Committee, of course, will be discarded. Obviously, the consequence of the adoption of such a scheme would be to make service as a Reserve Officer or a National Guard Officer less inviting, for the higher honor would be regarded as lying in membership in the new organization. There is distinction in holding a commission as a Reserve Officer and in the National Guard. The recognition given to the man who holds it both by the people and the Regular Army makes for pride and morale. It is a pity that men hostile to the Reserve Officers' Association and inspired by selfish ambition should move deliberately to dynamite the splendid reservoir for emergency officer material which has resulted from the adoption of the Pershing plan. Fortunately, such legislators as Congressman James and others serving on the Military Committees understand what is back of the movement and undoubtedly they will bring the facts into the light so that the country may know and realize their true significance.

WHEN ONE HAS no other argument to advance in opposition to an organization, he shrieks "Red," "Bolshevists," "Sovietism." We are very much amused at the criticism levelled at the Assistant Secretary of War, the able Mr. Robbins, because, in pursuance of his wise policy to get all sides of a question, he dared to refer the report of the Reserve Committee to the R. O. A. and the National Guard Association for their comment. Why not? The War Department sought the views of Regular Officers on the promotion question a year ago, which was the right and proper thing to do. We now see the Infantry Association seeking the opinions of its members and cooperating to this end with Associations of other branches. What could be better? But we suppose that, too, comes within the critics' definition of "Sovietism," for in the manner in which that term is used by them any consultation of officers affected is set down as "Bolshevism." Certainly, we believe in authority—it is the backbone of Service. But we denounce the idea that men cannot be consulted about matters of vital concern to them without such action being regarded as Bolshevistic.

NONE IS MORE anxious for an efficient reserve than is the Regular Army. Its effort to produce it is worthy of the country's gratitude. At least, it has the gratitude of those who know, and particularly the great majority of the civilians who hold reserve commissions. The Regular Army realizes there is something at fault in the administration of the Reserves. It sees numerous branches of the War Department handling the same questions, with the result that there is controversy and confusion. To correct this condition, the Chief of Staff created an Executive for Reserve Affairs, but in actual practice, because of the lack of authority and the refusal of this, that or the other branch to cooperate effectively, the action was unfortunately transformed into a gesture. Congressman James has a bill establishing a Division in the War Department, the chief of which will be a Regular Officer. This kind of legislation should be enacted. Then, with proper administration, real efficiency will be developed.

EUROPEAN INTRIGUE IS laboring with its usual zeal to weaken the National Defense of the United States. Its activities are concentrated for the moment at Geneva, where the League of Nations is discussing with propaganda intent the question of further disarmament. The French are somewhat restive because the British continue to refuse to make public the contents of the naval agreement between their respective countries. Germany, which is not permitted to have a real land and sea force, is crying earnestly for disarmament, realizing that every cut by foreign nations brings them closer to her weaponless situation. Hungary feels the same way. Great Britain, which opposes American sea equality, is also shouting for disarmament, but of a kind which will assure her continued domination afloat. France finds salvation in any reduction since it lessens her danger from British attack, and also makes the Colossus of the New World more susceptible to pressure for the cancellation of war debts.

European statesmen want another disarmament Conference next year. There will be one anyhow in 1931, but that is too far away for their purpose, since President Coolidge has announced that he intends to insist upon the enactment of the Naval building program now before the Senate. If the Conference could be held in 1929, the ships authorized during the coming session could be scrapped. If held in 1931, they will be on their way to completion, and Europe understands the United States will not again throw away hundreds of thousands of new machines costing hundreds of millions of dollars. Luckily, Mr. Coolidge understands the situation. He will not enter into another Geneva Conference. He recognizes the right of any nation to enter into disarmament agreements as between themselves. In short, they can disarm as much as they please. But the United States reserves the right to disarm or build as it pleases, and just at present building is the order of the day on the administration program.

DIVISION OF NORTH ISLAND in San Diego harbor as between the Army and the Navy is to continue. When Congressman James was inspecting Rockwell Field a couple of weeks ago, he stated emphatically that as long as he was in Congress the Army never would withdraw from the Island, and it developed that it was in compliance with his insistence that the Navy was forced to remove an anti-aircraft battery which it had installed on the Army's side of the line and to take steps to transfer the mast for dirigibles which the Navy had erected on Army land. The Navy claims the territory it has available is inadequate for its needs, which are growing as a result of the increasing use being made of San Diego harbor by the destroyers and submarines, and occasionally by battleships. The Army holds that to discharge its mission, possession of Rockwell Field is of first importance. It looks as though an impasse has been reached.

Service Humor

CRAZY ABOUT CHILDREN.

Post—"Maj. Jones has 11 children."
Posted—"He's gone stork mad, hasn't he?"

MAGAZINE GIRL.

Pvt.—"Gotta sweetheart?"
Ditto—"I did have."
Pvt.—"Where is she now?"
Ditto—"I put her back in circulation."

ORGANIZATION OF A DIVISION, U. S.

(This outline was made by a National Guard officer to illustrate a lesson in organization and was submitted by a Regular Army officer.)

One general editor; 5 A D C printers; 1 C. of S. orator; G-1: Parliamentary law; G-2: Literary critic; G-3: Author; G-4: Librarian; 19 Chaplains; 57 J. A. G. lawyers; 1 Chief stylist; 1 abbreviation expert; 1 ink analyst.

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—Sent by H. L. C.

OIL RIGHT.

Says the old Bsn.: "What a different scent a few whales make!"

CAN'T ELOPE NOW.

Sgt.—"Did you hear about the sweet baby getting sick on cantaloupe?"
Cpl.—"No."
Sgt.—"Well, she's my mellow colic baby."

OR BEAN SOUP.

"Papa," asked the Army Junior, "what do those cannibal head hunters do with the heads after they get them?"
"Make noodle soup, of course. Now it's time for you to go to bed."

WORRY GOOD!

First Midshipman—What's the matter, old bean? Why the gloom?
Second Midshipman—The heavyweight champion of the Academy has lost his hat.

First—That's tough, but why should you worry?

Second—Because I was wearing it when he lost it.

EGG-FECTIONATE.

Lt. (j. g.)—"Why did the waiter bring you two eggs this morning when you ordered only one?"

Lt.—"He said he didn't have the heart to separate them after all these years."

AW, CAT FISH!

Citizen of the World—"Why all the tiny waterwings?"

Citizen of Venice—"So we can put the kittens out at night, of course."

—The Pointer.

AND FIFTH—!

Lt. Brown: Your dog bit me.

Neighbor: He did not!

Lt. Brown: Prove it!

Neighbor: First, my dog has no teeth; second, he is not ferocious; third, he is particular whom he bites; fourth, I have no dog.

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IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

A STEEL gun with a 14-inch bore, manufactured by Krupp, was tested by actual firing for the first time at the Paris Exposition.

A number of the officers and crew of the Wateree, which was wrecked in the huge tidal wave at Arica, arrived in New York on the steamer Alaska.

The expeditionary column organized by General Alfred Sully to pursue and punish Indians who had committed outrages in the Saline and Solomon valleys, left Fort Dodge. The column consisted of 10 companies with one 12-pounder howitzer and a supply train of 30 wagons.

An association styled the "Union Navy Association" was formed in Boston by a number of naval officers who had served in the war.

It was decided that the gigantic Krupp cannon, intended by Prussia for the defense of the Port of Kiel, should form with 12 96-pounders (breach-loaders), the armament of the Strand Fort.

The memorial statue of Major General J. Sedgewick, which was to be placed at West Point, was completed.

A steam corvette of the Prussian Navy Yard took part in the evolutions of the Russian ironclad squadron.

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Text of Navy Pay Board Report

(Continued from Page 82)

certain relationships whether or not dependency existed as a matter of fact.

28. As to the third and fourth considerations, supra, it may be remarked that pay based upon the existence of dependents or relationships means money paid to the individual in the way of service to the Government in return therefor. That is, not as a compensation, but as a pure gratuity, another novel idea which the Board considers unsound in principle.

29. These schemes of fixing pay, or emoluments, as compensation, were never before adopted in any branch of the public service. They depart from the time-honored rule that compensation should be in accord with the value of the service rendered as determined by the importance of, and the responsibility attached to, the position held.

1908 Enactment.

30. The Act approved May 13, 1908, previously mentioned, establishes a schedule of pay for commissioned and warrant officers of the Naval service, prepared after careful study on the part of the Navy Department. It was intended to meet the necessities of that service, including the Marine Corps, based upon economic conditions of that period, and was generally recognized as an excellent bill. Its basic principles were sound, except in one particular, viz.: It recognized for pay purposes service prior to first commission.

31. Its rates of pay, however, were fair, and comparable to the rates enjoyed by the other services. It provided for general increases in pay in recognition of the advance in living costs over 1899, the date of the then current naval pay law. It recognized that the majority of officers were required in their normal activities to maintain two households, for it included increased pay for sea and for overseas expeditionary duty. The merit of the 1908 law rests upon the fact that it was a carefully prepared Act designed to meet purely naval conditions characteristic only of the life of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Conditions Peculiar to Naval Service.

32. The Joint Service Pay Act of 1922 embraced six services, viz.: The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, treating all services alike and making no allowances for conditions peculiar to any one.

33. The Navy and Marine Corps operate in time of peace under conditions comparable to that of war. Officers on sea or overseas expeditionary duty operate on a war footing at the hazard of life, often in the jungles in face of armed resistance to law and order. The highly technical operational skill required for the safe and efficient performance of these duties, the competitive system of promotion now pre-

vailing in the Navy, the responsibilities involved in the preservation and efficient development in peace of naval instruments of war, especially in the important branches of fleet tactics, engineering, gunnery, and torpedo work, are not found in the other services mentioned. The hardships the personnel endure incident to the development of an efficient Navy, coupled as it is with the expense involved in the maintenance of separate households while at sea, are conditions almost entirely peculiar to the Navy and Marine Corps.

34. The Navy is not a stagnated service. Its officers earn their promotions to higher responsibilities through the selective system. The least efficient cannot block indefinitely the advancement of their more capable juniors. These considerations should indicate the impossibility of devising for the Navy any pay schedule that would apply with equal justice to the other services embraced. The Navy has its distinctive individual problem.

35. The Board, therefore, advances as the first and most important basic principle to be embodied in any plan for adequate compensation for officers of the Naval service, including the Marine Corps, should not continue to be amalgamated, for pay purposes, with the other services embraced in the Joint Service Pay Act of 1922.

Discriminations and Anomalies.

36. The following discriminations were probably unforeseen by the framers of this law. But they follow directly from some of the novel features heretofore referred to. The Naval service, under the influence of this Act, has become so divided into the following groups favorably or adversely affected in so far as concerns their respective pay and emoluments:

(a) Graduates of the Naval Academy commissioned prior to 1917; officers of the Navy commissioned from civil life prior to March 3, 1913, with constructive service; officers commissioned from civil life or from the enlisted force prior to 1922—all of these are permitted to count for pay purposes service, actual or constructive, rendered prior to first commission.

(b) Graduates of the Naval Academy commissioned subsequent to 1916; officers commissioned from civil life since 1913, and officers commissioned from civil life or from the enlisted force subsequent to 1922—these are not permitted to count such prior service for pay purposes.

(c) Married officers who receive increased allowances because wives are classed under the law as dependents even where not in fact dependent.

(d) Unmarried officers with dependent relatives they actually support, many remaining unmarried for this reason, their particular dependency not being recognized in the law, or if recognized, who are unable or unwilling to prove under the established inquisitorial rules their right to the statutory allowance.

(e) Officers without dependents, serving

on shore in the United States, not furnished public quarters, who by reason of such fact are entitled to rental allowance in their own right.

(f) Officers without dependents on sea or overseas expeditionary duty, who because of that fact (overseas expeditionary duty being interpreted to mean "field duty"), are deprived of these allowances.

(g) Officers on hazardous duty involving flying who receive in addition to their pay and allowances an extra compensation for the hazard to life involved.

(h) Officers on hazardous duty overseas involving conflicts with armed opponents of law and order, who receive no extra compensation for the hazard to life involved and who forfeit their allowances because their duty has been called "field duty."

(i) Commissioned warrant officers appointed prior to July 1, 1922, with previous warrant and enlisted service who are permitted to count that service for pay purposes.

(j) Commissioned warrant officers appointed subsequent to June 30, 1922, who are not permitted to count their previous warrant and enlisted service for pay purposes.

(k) Officers of the Navy commissioned from civil life prior to 1913, who were given the benefit for pay purposes of five years' constructive service.

(l) Officers of the Marine Corps commissioned from civil life prior to 1913 or since, none of whom are entitled to the benefits for pay purposes of five years' constructive service.

37. These groups, so discriminated for and against by existing pay laws are not only divided against each other but even within the groups conflicting interests obtain. Under such conditions the Navy is not a homogeneous body.

38. Appendix "J" is an actual roster of the officer complement of the battleship *Maryland*, arranged according to compensation received. It may be taken to illustrate many of the following anomalous conditions. (Other appendices will later be referred to as other conditions are described.)

(a) Married lieutenant commanders, commanders and captains and the corresponding grades in the Marine Corps, aside from extra compensation for hazardous duty, may all draw the same maximum compensation. Lieutenant commanders now selected for promotion to commander, having 23 years' service for pay purposes, are in the fifth pay period. Upon advancement they receive no increase in pay. Thus a promotion which adds to their responsibilities and incidentally entails more expense in changing uniforms than any previous one, involves an actual financial loss. A year later, with 24 years' service, they will receive for that service an increase of \$175 per annum for longevity. But their less able classmates passed over by them, under the selective system, who remain lieutenant commanders, also receive the same increase.

Commanders, with 27 years' service counting for pay and in the fifth pay period, upon being selected for promotion and advanced to captain, pass to the sixth pay period, which should be a \$725 per annum increase. But if they are married (and 95 per centum of them are), their total compensation having a maximum limit, the increase in their pay supposedly commensurate with their increased responsibilities, is but \$28 per annum, a sum wholly insufficient to meet even the cost of changing their uniforms.

(b) Unmarried lieutenant commanders promoted at the present time receive no increase in compensation.

Commanders now about to be promoted to captain have served seven years in that grade, having been commissioned commanders in 1921. If unmarried they are not only being paid \$350 less per annum than they received in 1921, but are getting even less than a married lieutenant who was commissioned as such in 1920, but who was allowed to count 17 years' prior service for pay purposes.

On promotion to captain these commanders will receive an increase of \$625 per annum, but their new compensation will still be less than that the same lieutenant is now receiving.

Captains selected because of their pre-eminent fitness for promotion to the most distinguished grade, that of rear admiral, receive on promotion but \$25 additional per month during their service in the lower half of that grade, a sum wholly insufficient to compensate for their added responsibilities and inadequate to meet even the cost of the change of their uniforms.

Officers in the grades of lieutenant commander and commander in the staff corps, not subject to retirement under the age in grade law, and officers of like grades in the Marine Corps with some exceptions who are passed over for promotion under the selective system, continue none the less to receive on active duty the same increases in pay earned by their more successful competitors bearing increased responsibilities and in the end may be retired with pay only \$47 per month less than that of those of their superiors who retire in the grade of rear admiral, lower half.

(c) Some officers in subordinate positions receive more compensation than their seniors with more responsible duties, a condition prevailing generally. Appendix "J," before referred to, shows that the commanding officer of the *Maryland* received a total compensation less in amount than three of his subordinates; his executive assistant, whose responsibilities were exceeded only by his own, received less compensation than 15 of his juniors, while several of the enlisted force received more than some of the junior commissioned officers.

Appendix "K," The Pay Roster of a

Flagship, though theoretical, illustrates a possible condition that might arise as every officer thereon has been taken from the Navy List and is eligible for such duty.

(d) Officers in the staff corps in some cases receive more compensation than contemporaries in the line of the same length of total service.

(e) Some unmarried officers ordered from shore duty to more hazardous or more arduous duty, such as overseas expeditionary duty, or sea duty, are reduced in compensation, as their rental allowances cease in either case.

(f) Flag officers and senior captains receive less rental and subsistence allowances than many of their juniors. In other respects, officers of these high grades do not receive the compensation consistent with their responsibilities nor the requirements of their respective positions as representatives of our Navy at home and abroad.

(g) Many groups of officers receive actually less total compensation than would have been allowed under the terms of the 1908 pay act. This more particularly applies to a large number of officers junior to the class of 1916, almost 40 per centum of the entire commissioned personnel, who receive no credit for pay purposes for their Annapolis service. These conditions are shown in Appendix "M."

(h) Unmarried officers receive less than married officers of the same grade while performing like duties, and even less than married officers several grades junior to their own performing duties less responsible.

(i) A lieutenant performing duty involving minor responsibility may receive more compensation than the rear admiral under whom he is serving.

(j) Graduates of the Naval Academy commissioned prior to 1917; officers commissioned from civil life or from the enlisted force prior to July 1, 1922; officers commissioned from civil life prior to March 4, 1913, are all permitted to count for pay purposes service, actual and constructive, rendered prior to first commission; whereas, officers in the categories named above, and commissioned subsequent to the periods and dates specified thereunder, are

(Please turn to Next Page)

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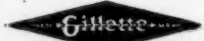
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Text of Navy Pay Board Report (Continued from Preceding Page)

not permitted to count such prior service for pay purposes. Thus, members of the Naval Academy classes graduating subsequent to 1916, receiving no credit for pay purposes for prior service, find many of their juniors (appointed since they were commissioned) receiving compensation higher than their own, because of credits for pay purposes for warrant and enlisted service and service in the Reserve, the Naval Militia, and even as civilians formerly employed by the Government.

(k) Warrant officers commissioned as chief warrant officers since 1922 receive no credit for former service of any kind, while those commissioned prior to 1922 receive credit for all prior service, resulting in great discrepancies in compensation received by officers performing like duties.

(l) Many officers falling of selection for promotion to the next higher rank, nevertheless receive increases in pay equal to that their more capable superiors earned through duties involving greater responsibilities. For example, a married lieutenant commander of the staff corps, passed over repeatedly for promotion, nevertheless will eventually receive the maximum pay of commander and captain—there being no forced retirement law for staff officers not selected.

(m) All lieutenants now and for several years to come will receive no increase in pay upon promotion, while officers of this grade serving on the staff of a Flag officer actually receive a reduction in pay upon promotion through the loss of their staff allowances.

39. Although by this law it was hoped to save to officers the pay they were receiving at the passage of the act, it failed even in this respect (the temporary increases of 1920 being regarded as war bonuses). The only line officers to retain their 1920 pay on the enactment of this law were: Married rear admirals, upper half, ashore; married captains, 30 years' service, ashore; married commanders, 25 years' service, ashore and afloat; married lieutenant commanders, over 18 years' service, ashore. The following officers received substantial increases: Lieutenants, 24 to 30 years' service; married lieutenants, 18 to 24 years' service; married lieutenants, junior grade, over 9 years' service. All others, excepting staff officers who entered the service in the grades above ensign, suffered a reduction in compensation, some even below that received under the 1908 schedule.

The Effect.

40. The adverse effect of the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, as amended, upon the commissioned and warrant personnel of the naval service is obvious. There is at present lacking throughout the commissioned personnel the incentive of financial reward that comes to one successful in civil life. In the Navy where advancement is limited solely by one's own ability, the financial reward for superiority is the same as for mediocrity. Mediocrity, not ability, has been recognized. Efficiency receives no commensurate reward in the shape of increased compensation.

41. The officers of the United States Navy and the Marine Corps are second to none in efficiency and loyalty. But such a body of officers without adequate compensation cannot with singleness of thought contribute their best to the Government. The sense of justice of the naval service and the interests of the country demand that remedial legislation be enacted. The law of June 10, 1922, has not satisfactorily accomplished the intent of the Congress that enacted it.

42. The naval service does not under this law offer a promising career to the young officer who enters in the lowest grade. If he should be so meritorious as to reach even the highest grade, the distinction he would thereby enjoy brings with it none of the material compensations, or the ease in his declining years, that accompany a like success in civil life.

43. The feature of the law to which a large measure of criticism has been directed did not originate within the Navy. Reference is had to those provisions which recognize through the payment of allowances the conditions existing within the families of the officer personnel. To establish the right of the unmarried officer to receive the dependent allowances, the administrative agents are required to pry into the intimate affairs not only of the officer claimant, but also those of his parents, sisters and brothers to secure information every self-respecting American family most sacredly reserves to itself. Then, to obtain corroborative proof of such facts as may have been there effected, the neighborhood where the dependent mother resides must be canvassed, the neighbors made familiar with the circumstances that their affidavits may be filed. Then, when decision is reached as to the merits of the claim, these intimate details of the family circumstances of the claimant officer and his family are published broadcast. The payment of these dependent allowances in varying circumstances arising in their application entails complication and multiplication of accounts, requires numerous legal opinions, interpretations, and decisions, the application of which to individual cases results in confusion, inflicts injustices and adds unnecessarily to the cost of administration.

44. Dependency, as applied to compensation of the officer personnel, was first recognized in the grant during the World War of an allowance for dependents at home while the family heads were absent in service, a grant neither initiated nor inspired by the military services. The fact that a condition of dependency among the

enlisted personnel, drafted into the naval and military services, was as a war measure recognized by law, furnishes, in the Board's opinion, no valid reason for its perpetuation as a permanent feature of compensation for officers of the naval service.

45. The surprising feature that has impressed this Board most forcibly is the patience with which the service has borne the unjust discriminations of this law for six years in order that it might have a fair trial. The Board feels that remedial legislation is long overdue. There is scarcely a finer example of unselfish devotion to the service than is offered by this circumstance, namely, that the service as a whole has been heretofore silent as to the conditions that have been revealed to this Board.

46. The desire to do one's utmost, the enthusiasm that spurs the officer to perform the best service of which he is capable, springs from the wish to have efficient service appreciated. Fair and adequate compensation is but one measure of that appreciation.

47. A great military leader once said in effect, that a personnel animated by a spirit of faith in and loyalty to the organization was, in relation to its material, as three to one. Essential as it may be that the material side of the Navy be adequately developed, the important measures to correct deficiencies in the personnel, seem of even greater moment. It is within the Fleet and in the arduous service of the Marines on overseas expeditionary duty that unfair discriminations are most keenly felt.

48. The Board has been impressed by the fact that some of the most promising of officer material, young graduates of the Naval Academy of recent years upon whom the government has spent considerable in their equipment for service to the Navy, seem unwilling to devote their future to the Navy. The surprisingly large number of resignations of graduates in the past six years, represents a distinct loss to the government of many millions of dollars it invested in their preliminary education.

49. There seems no need to attempt further to demonstrate a basic remedy is required to meet existing pay conditions in the Navy as all evidence points to the remedy as a financial one.

General Basic Principles and Departures Therefrom.

50. There are set forth hereunder the general basic principles which the Board considers should govern in the preparation of new pay legislation. Opposite these principles are set forth the departures therefrom under existing law, together with argument where considered pertinent:

(a) Compensation should be based fundamentally on responsibility borne and service rendered. This being true, it follows that rank or grade (responsibility), with service therein (experience contributing directly to efficiency) should govern.

(a) Departure. The present law, based primarily on prior service, instead of quality of service, departs from this principle. Neither responsibilities borne nor service rendered govern. Total service and family conditions are the primary factors for determining compensation. Officers of all ranks down to the grade of lieutenant often draw more compensation than officers of command and flag ranks, a condition which will not disappear for 20 years. This condition gives wide variations in pay for equal service and responsibility and totally disproportionate pay as between the several ranks. See Appendix "K."

(b) A base pay should be established for each rank, with an increment in each grade below flag rank after approximately one-half the estimated time an officer shall serve in the rank, with some exceptions herein-after stated, where the service in those ranks is not comparable to the standard to be laid down as a basic principle to be established for promotion in the naval service.

(b) Departure. The present pay periods below flag rank apply to several ranks, depending on the amount of service an officer may use in computing his compensation. Increases are at three year service intervals regardless of the number of years' service in any one rank.

(c) The compensation should offer an incentive to officers to seek promotion with its increased responsibilities. Hence the maximum compensation in any rank, where the officer is now engaged in hazardous duty justifying increased pay, should not exceed the minimum pay of the next higher rank.

(c) Departure. Under the present law this principle is violated in practically all ranks in the Navy and Marine Corps. It is, perhaps, easier, and more comfortable to some, to remain in the lower rank with its lesser responsibilities so long as their pay is equal to that of the higher rank. This places a premium on mediocrity.

(d) Compensation and pay, being synonymous, should not continue to be disguised by the introduction of allowances in any form, particularly, allowances for dependents.

(d) Departure. Compensation is now based partly on subsistence and rental allowances, conditional primarily on length of service and the number of dependents to be supported. These principles are socialistic and have no place in a military service.

(e) When government quarters, heated and lighted are occupied, their rental value should be returned by suitable deduction of a flat percentage of the officer's total pay, the details to be set out in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy.

(e) Departure. Rental allowances exist under the law are based on an officer's having or not having dependents, but with no logical basis for determining the amounts allowed under the several pay periods. In the cases of officers occupying government quarters their rental allowances are forfeited, but as officers of command rank are illogically allowed less than those of

junior officers, the former pay less for more desirable quarters than do their subordinates occupying smaller and less expensive houses.

(f) Officers on sea or overseas expeditionary duty should receive higher pay than those of corresponding rank on shore duty.

(f) Departure. Additional pay for sea service, and overseas expeditionary duty, a recognized principle since the Navy was founded, was abolished by the existing law. The compensation of unmarried officers is considerably lower at sea than on shore.

(g) It should not be a discretionary power of any executive officer of the government to lower the pay of any commissioned or warrant officer except pursuant to a sentence of a general court-martial.

(g) Departure. Under the present law a resident is required under certain circumstances to lower the rental and subsistence allowances. Under existing law officers of

the Navy arbitrarily placed on furlough have their pay reduced.

(h) The laws governing the percentages of pay an officer receives on retirement should remain as at present.

(h) Departure. This does not conflict with the present law, except that the compensation of a retired officer is based on a percentage of but part of the total compensation received, this defeating the purposes of the retirement laws as enacted.

(i) All retired officers employed on active duty in time of peace should receive the pay they would receive on the active list.

(i) Departure. Retired officers of flag rank now receive only their retired pay when on active duty. This is an exceptional hardship. The services of officers of this grade are frequently required for the performance of duties of a naval-diplomatic character of marked importance to the government.

(Please turn to Next Page)



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Text of Navy Pay Board Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)
ernment and at material expense to the officer.

(j) The compensation should be adequate to insure to an officer such material remuneration for a successful career in the Naval Service as is comparable with that of like success in civil life.

(k) Departure. Under existing law compensation is adequate and commensurate with positions in civil life only in the lowest commissioned grade, that of ensign, and in special cases in the ranks of lieutenant-commander and below where officers are permitted to count long periods of service for pay purposes. The compensation in the three upper grades below flag rank—captain, commander and lieutenant-commander—is restricted to \$7,200 per annum, affording no recognition for responsibility and service rendered. The compensation of a rear admiral of the lower half is limited to \$7,500, which is wholly inadequate for the support of his high and responsible position. These conditions do not offer a bright prospect to the graduate of the Naval Academy, nor are they sufficiently attractive to induce college graduates to select the Navy as a career.

(l) The compensation should be sufficient at all times to insure an officer more than bare living expenses and thereby enable him to give his best thought to the interests of the service rather than to problems of existence. It should be sufficient to enable an officer while representing his country worthily at home and abroad, at some expense to himself, properly to provide for his family.

(m) Departure. The continually increasing cost of living has far outdistanced the increases in compensation granted to officers of the Navy since 1908 (where such increases have been granted), and the present compensation does not insure even a bare living to all officers. The purchasing power of the dollar has decreased approximately 51 per cent since that time. This is largely responsible for the large number of separations from the service of Naval Academy graduates since July 1, 1922 (approximately 355), with the resultant loss to the government of the cost of their technical education. See Appendix "B." It must be remembered that the Navy of the United States, unlike those of most countries, is as democratic as our Nation. The source of its officer personnel is not from wealthy families able to provide their sons with independent means, but from families of all stations of life. Too often the most serious thought of naval officers must be given to the low state of their finances rather than to the best interests of the service.

(n) The compensation for flag rank should be commensurate with the dignity and responsibility of the position. Comparatively, it should be as great, not inferior, to that paid the highest diplomatic officials of the government, for our admirals serving abroad are in the highest sense none other than our country's ambassadors.

(o) Departure. Depending on duty status and whether or not he is entitled to allowances for dependents, the annual compensation of a rear admiral of the lower half ranges from \$6,219 to \$7,500; that of a rear admiral of the upper half from \$8,219 to \$9,700. The cash allowances of admirals and vice admirals of \$2,200 and \$500, respectively, allowed in addition to the pay of rear admiral, are far below what they should receive for their high positions carrying enormous responsibility.

(p) The compensation of warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers appointed after years of enlisted service whose further promotion is restricted, should be determined without regard to corresponding ranks of other commissioned officers. The highest compensation paid to a chief warrant officer should, however, be comparable to that received by a lieutenant.

(q) Departure. The present law conflicts only in that pay is not always increased when warrant officers are promoted to chief warrant rank, and would in many cases be reduced were the saving clause not in effect. The right of commissioned warrant officers to receive the pay of a lieutenant, conferred by the Act of August 29, 1916, was denied by the Act of June 10, 1922.

(r) To avoid multiplicity of decisions,

etc., the laws governing compensation of naval personnel should be drawn in explicit language and should provide for a simple system of administration.

(s) Departure. This was stated, on the part of the framers, to be the purpose of the existing pay law. However, no law heretofore existing has brought about such a confusion of decisions as the pay law of 1922.

(t) Additional pay for hazardous service, such as aviation and submarine duty, should be based on the hazard involved with a minimum and a maximum not dependent upon the fixed compensation for the grade.

(u) Departure. The present law allows a flat 50 per cent and 25 per cent increase, respectively, for aviation and submarine duty on the base pay of grade which is disproportionate in this respect in so far as concerns the actual hazard involved.

Depreciation of the Dollar.

51. As heretofore indicated, the Board has accepted the Navy pay law of 1908 for its guidance in the solution of the existing problem of adequate compensation for the naval service.

52. In 1908, according to statistics furnished by the Bureau of Labor, the purchasing value of the dollar, based upon living expenses—retail prices of food-stuffs being used as a basis and was \$1.186, with reference to a 1913 standard of \$1.00. In 1922, when the framers of the existing pay law expected a reaction, the purchasing value of the dollar, based upon cost of living—commodities entering essentially into the cost of living, i. e. food-stuffs, clothing, rentals, fuel and light, and operating expenses being used as a basis—had decreased to \$0.60. From the same source of information, it is shown that in 1925, the dollar had further decreased in its purchasing value to \$0.58, compared to the dollar of 1913, a total decrease since 1908 of more than 80 per cent. These items normally entering into the cost of living constitute approximately 70 per cent of expenditures from the average income of officers in the naval service under present conditions, such percentage being based upon a comprehensive budget of living expense for specified incomes prepared by Babson's Statistical Organization, Incorporated, of Babson Park, Mass. This percentage, however, makes no provision for the additional outlay required to be made by officers of the naval service for necessary uniforms and military equipment, nor does it include the expense incident to the maintenance of separate households while on sea or similar duty.

53. An analysis of the above figures indicates that what a dollar would have purchased in these particulars in 1908, it now requires \$2.05 to buy, which is borne out by the latest index number showing changes in cost of living from 1913 to 1923, published by the Department of Labor, i. e. 179.0. From this it would follow that an equivalent raise in the 1908 compensation schedules of approximately 100 per cent would place the commissioned and warrant personnel of the Navy, in so far as the problem of livelihood is concerned, in the satisfactory condition that existed when the last distinctively naval pay law was enacted. The Board, however, in its determination of the remedy to follow, is not disposed to recommend that the entire advance in living costs over 1908 be met by the government, but that the officers themselves should bear a share thereof.

Changes For Enactment Into Law.

54. The Board recommends that the Department's immediate consideration be given to an entirely new schedule of pay for officers, conditioned upon the basic principles heretofore set forth, the rates of pay to rest to some extent upon the present comparative purchasing power of a dollar of 1908, and at the same time to meet other important conditions mentioned in this report.

55. The Board has in this connection developed a pay schedule for the commissioned and warrant personnel which it believes equitable and commensurate with the responsibilities of the several grades. This schedule fixes a base pay for each grade below flag rank, with one increment of increase for service therein, this increment to be granted after four years' service in each of the grades excepting, however, the

grades of ensign and lieutenant, junior grade, and the corresponding grades of the Marine Corps. No increment for service in these two lower grades is provided for, for the reason that certain proposed laws are intended to limit the service of an ensign to three years and that of a Lieutenant, junior grade, to four. Officers in these grades, if qualified for promotion, will gain an increase in their pay by the amount prescribed for their respective higher grades. The service in all other grades below the flag rank will, under the proposed law, be approximately seven years. Service in the grade of captain in the staff corps, however, will in most cases be longer. Two increments of increase have, therefore, been provided in the grade of captain, one after four years' service and the other, for captains of the staff corps, when their running mates of the line are promoted to the grade of rear admiral, a condition that makes these particular officers eligible for like promotion but because of the restricted number of flag officers in the staff corps, they remain in the grade of captain. The Board feels, as the officers affected are those performing most important administrative duties, that a further increase in such circumstances should then be granted them. This same condition applies to colonels of the Marine Corps whose names are on the promotion list with eight years' service in that grade, and this increase should likewise be granted them.

56. It will be noted that all the basic principles heretofore laid down are maintained in the following schedule:

| Rank | Annual Pay |
|--|------------|
| Admirals (Navy) | \$15,000 |
| Vice Admirals (Navy) | 13,500 |
| Rear Admirals, upper half, Chiefs of Bureaus (Navy); Major Generals (Marine Corps) | 12,000 |
| Rear Admirals, lower half (Navy); Brigadier-Generals (Marine Corps) | 10,000 |
| Captains, staff corps (Navy) eligible for promotion; Colonels (Marine Corps), equally eligible; with eight years' service in grade | 9,600 |
| Captains (Navy); Colonels (Marine Corps); After four years | 9,000 |
| On being commissioned | 8,400 |
| Commanders (Navy); Lieutenant-Colonels (Marine Corps); After four years | 7,800 |
| On being commissioned | 7,200 |
| Lieutenant-Commanders (Navy); Majors (Marine Corps); After four years | 6,600 |
| On being commissioned | 6,000 |
| Lieutenants (Navy); Captains (Marine Corps); After four years | 5,100 |
| On being commissioned | 4,500 |
| Lieutenants, junior grade (Navy); First Lieutenants (Marine Corps) | 3,600 |
| Ensigns (Navy); Second Lieutenants (Marine Corps) | 2,400 |

(a) No allowances should accrue to any officers under the foregoing schedule, save mileage and traveling allowances. In addition, the following provisions should be included:

(b) All officers receiving pay under this schedule serving on sea duty or overseas expeditionary duty should, while so serving, receive ten per centum in addition to their salaries, but this ten per centum should not be included in computing the pay of retired officers of the Navy or Marine Corps.

(c) In case an officer on shore duty occupies government quarters, a deduction not exceeding 15 per centum of the pay he is receiving (exclusive of any extra compensation for extra hazardous duty) should be made for the period of his occupancy, subject to such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

(d) If at the passage of the proposed law the total pay and allowances received by an officer exceeds the amount he would be entitled to under the pay schedule herein set forth, he may continue to receive as pay the full amount of that pay and allowances until such time as he may be entitled to a larger amount under the provisions of the proposed law, provided, that the retired pay of any officer receiving the compensation saved to him by this proviso shall be computed as provided in the law under which the higher compensation is based; provided further, that any officer whose pay and allowances are so protected may, within the year after the enactment of the proposed law, elect to receive in its stead the compensation allowed him by this schedule.

(e) An officer who has lost numbers pursuant to the sentence of a general court-martial, for the purpose of computing service in grade, should take the date of the officer next above him in his new position on the Navy List.

(f) Pay for hazardous duty, viz: aviation and submarine service, to accord with the basic principle (o) of this report should not be determined by any percentage of the rates set out in the foregoing schedule.

(g) All laws inconsistent with the foregoing provisions should be repealed.

Justification of the Schedule.

57. The foregoing pay schedule begins at \$2,400 per annum for the grade of ensign, which is considered by the Board as sufficient for the age and responsibility of officers of that rank. There is one increment of \$600 in the grade of lieutenant. Promotion from lieutenant to lieutenant-commander carries with it greatly increased responsibility. Officers upon attaining this rank become heads of departments on capital ships and commanding officers of destroyers and submarine divisions. The Board recognizes this greater responsibility by an increase of \$900 on promotion from lieutenant. Thereafter, the increments are maintained on the basis of \$600 through the rank of captain.

58. The pay of a rear admiral of the lower half in 1899 was, on shore, \$5,000, the same pay as that of a member of Congress. Subsequent laws in 1913 increased it to \$7,396. In 1922, it was reduced to \$7,500, presumably again to equalize the pay of the two positions. It has therefore been fixed in this schedule at \$10,000, the pres-

ent pay of a member of Congress. This does not, however, compensate fully on the basis of the purchasing value of the dollar as applied to the 1908 pay schedule. The increment on reaching the upper half of this grade has been set at \$2,000. An increment of \$1,000 will in actual operation be the normal increase on promotion to rear admiral from the rank of captain, as officers of the line will, with but few exceptions, be either promoted to rear admiral or retired for service in grade before serving eight years in the grade of captain. In the staff corps, the number of rear admirals allowed by law is restricted to a small percentage of the number of captains, consequently very few staff captains reach flag rank.

59. The initial pay of a captain, \$8,400, is 16 2-3 per centum increase over the initial pay of a captain at this time.

60. The initial pay of a commander, \$7,200, is but 5 1/2 per centum more than a married lieutenant-commander now receives on promotion, he having twenty-years' service for pay purposes.

61. The initial pay of a lieutenant-commander, \$6,000, is less than that now paid a married lieutenant with twenty-five years' service for pay purposes, and is considerably larger than that received by officers now being promoted to the rank. It is justified, however, by the responsibility assumed by an officer of this rank.

62. The initial pay of a lieutenant, \$4,500, is but ten per centum more than that now allowed married lieutenants with ten years' service for pay purposes, and the time is fast approaching when officers promoted to this rank will have had ten years' commissioned service.

63. The amounts proposed for ensigns and lieutenants, junior grade, are approximately a nine per centum increase over the pay and allowances of a married officer of these grades.

64. The Congress has recognized the increased cost of living since 1908 by increasing the compensation of its members, the salaries of Cabinet officers, and Judges of the Federal Courts, and more recently in the Diplomatic and Consular services by the Rogers Bill, and the civil services by the Welch Bill. The pay of civilian technical aides and supervisory clerks in the Department and at navy yards has also been increased. All these increases range from 75 to over 100 per centum.

Commissioned Officers Paid For Service in the Navy or Marine Corps Prior to First Commission.

65. Officers of this group consist of approximately 1,711 in number in the line and the staff corps of the Navy, and 420 in number in the Marine Corps, located in the grades of lieutenant in the Navy and captain and first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. This group is especially favored by existing pay laws. Some officers receive compensation equal to that of officers four ranks above them in grade. Appendix "L," a letter from an officer of this group indicating not only his own feelings with regard to this situation, but those of several of his brother officers, in effect that he and his associates do not favor the discrimination which so benefited them is worthy of note. The Board feels, however, that in any proposed pay law officers of this

(Please turn to Page 99)

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National Guard MARYLAND.

Baltimore (Special).—The Militia Bureau has Federally recognized Capt. S. W. Egerton, M. C., 110th F. A.; 1st Lt. S. M. Martin, 5th Inf., and 2nd Lt. R. E. Sandell, 110th F. A.

Tech. Sgt. E. G. Meckel, 104th Observation Sqdn., Air Corps, 29th Division, Baltimore, is ordered to report at Chanute Field today, the 29th inst., for a course of instruction in the Air Corps Technical School, Oct. 1, 1928-March 15, 1929.

The State Matches, 1928, opened at Camp Albert C. Ritchie, on Thursday, for four days, Sept. 27-30, with a list of 27 competitors. Maj. Thomas G. McNicholas has been detailed as Executive Officer, Maj. F. Gemmill, Jr., as Chief Range Officer, and Capt. E. Leslie Medford as Adjutant and Statistical Officer.

Military Societies M. O. L. U. S.

THE Stated Meetings of the Headquarters Commander of the State of Ohio, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, will be held on the first Wednesday of the months of October, December and February and the Annual Meeting the first Wednesday in May.

The next State Meeting will be held, Oct. 3. Luncheon will be served in the Cincinnati Club at 12:15 o'clock, followed by a business meeting. Col. W. H. Waldron, U. S. A., Commanding Officer at Fort Thomas, Ky., will be the speaker.

At the stated meeting of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held at the Willard Hotel on Sept. 18, the following applications for membership were acted upon and applicants elected for Hereditary Companions: Capt. W. H. Allen, U. S. N.; Maj. R. E. Carmody, U. S. A., and A. McC. Dunlap.

LEGION OF VALOR.

THE 38th Annual Reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor will be held at Erie, Pa., Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2. On Oct. 1 there will be a banquet at Hotel Lawrence, at which Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, U. S. A., will speak. A luncheon will be served on Oct. 2, followed by a sight-seeing trip of Erie's water front and a theater party in the evening.

4TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION.

Chicago (Special).—Capt. B. F. Walker, Res., was elected President of the 4th Division Association this week.

77TH DIVISION ASSN.

New York (Special).—The new 77th Division Association held its first annual meeting Sept. 24 at the new clubhouse, 28 East 39th Street.

The formal opening of the club took place in the evening, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the night when the 77th went over the top in the A. S. N. An address of welcome was made by Capt. Alfred Breker, 305th G. M. Bn., president of the Association.

ARMY OF CUMBERLAND.

The annual reunion of veterans of the Army of the Cumberland was held in Columbus, Ohio, this week. Maj. Gen. J. L. Clem, V. L. A. Ret., of Washington, was re-elected President.

The Service Gets Another Weapon

Bad Taste, Sore Throat and Mouth Infections Are Licked

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Radio Notes

THE commander, Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet, has recommended that aircraft make more general use of the Navy ship-shore frequency 355 kcs. This is preferable to the use of 545 kcs. when making passage to districts whose stations do not normally guard 545 kcs.

Maj. Gen. G. S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, sent a commendatory message to Mr. Ralph Hollis and Mr. Forrest Dana, Station 4AFC, West Palm Beach, Fla., commenting on their untiring efforts in maintaining radio communication with the outside world during the recent emergency in Florida.

A high frequency transmitter calibrated to 8,870 and 17,740 kilocycles was recently installed at the Annapolis station for the purpose of conducting simultaneous tests on high and low frequency and to determine whether or not the main antenna would seriously interfere with or tend to choke the high frequency transmitter.

The results of these tests, which were reported on by San Francisco, San Diego, Balboa, San Juan, and Great Lakes proved that the arc had little or no effect on high frequency transmissions. All stations, except Great Lakes, received the test with fair to good signal strength.

Name U. S. M. A. Candidates

THE following candidates have been designated for the West Point entrance examination to be held beginning March 5, 1929, with a view to admission to the Military Academy on July 1, 1929:

Iowa, 6th Dist.: C. A. Graham, 1st Alt., Ottumwa; H. J. Winger, 2nd Alt., Ottumwa, Ky., 10th Dist.: E. Langley, Jr., Prestonsburg, Mass., Sen. Gillett; J. D. Brooks, Springfield, Mo., 16th Dist.: B. T. Harris, Lebanon, N. J., 11th Dist.: E. R. Hoehl, West New York; 12th Dist.: F. O. Hertel, Jersey City; 1st Dist.: C. H. Miles, Wrentham, N. C., 5th Dist.: W. W. Broadhurst, Jr., Greensboro; J. C. Teachey, 1st Alt., Greensboro; Ohio, 8th Dist.: J. C. Key, Marion.

Oklahoma, 3d Dist.: E. K. Baumgardner, McAlester; S. E. Matthews, 2d Alt., Ardmore, Pa., 6th Dist.: E. W. Thayer, Philadelphia. Porto Rico, Resident Commissioner Davila: A. Gandia, Arecibo, P. R., 3d Dist.: K. L. Schooner, 1st Alt., Relliance, Tenn., 5th Dist.: G. G. Corley, Alexandria; 9th Dist.: R. Richardson, Martin, Texas, 17th Dist.: J. L. Jackson, 1st Alt., Baird; 2d Dist.: R. A. Taylor, Crystal City, Va., 2d Dist.: H. T. Harrell, Branchville; C. B. Kello, Jr., 1st Alt., Ivor; W. P. Jones, Jr., Alt., Windsor; 1st Dist.: W. P. Jones, Jr., Urbana; 10th Dist.: J. McK. Bell, Jr., Waynesboro; C. St. C. McNeill, Jr., 1st Alt., Waynesboro.

U. S. A. L. Pres. Coolidge: G. P. Um-macht, Bethesda, Md.; W. H. G. Fuller, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; J. A. Watson, Newport, R. I.; W. E. Persons, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.; D. L. Durfee, Washington, D. C.; J. N. Baird, Cornwall, N. Y.; R. M. Blanchard, Jr., Schofield Barracks, T. H. U. S. A. L.: J. C. Burroughs, Omaha, Nebr.

Visitors Registered at W. D.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department last week:

Lt. G. P. Howell, Jr., Inf.; Capt. O. L. Gruhn, F. A.; Maj. D. M. Ashbridge, C. A. C.; Lt. Col. J. A. Atkins, G. S.; Maj. E. L. Dyer, C. A. C.; Col. H. B. Myer, Cav.; Col. H. Pendleton, Jr., Inf.; Maj. R. Reynolds, M. C.; Capt. G. B. Gunther, Cav.; Lt. J. M. Glasgow, Cav.; Capt. H. W. Bottom, C. A. C.; Capt. H. W. Rowan, C. W. S.; Lt. G. A. Chester, C. A. C.; Maj. O. M. Baldinger, ret.; Maj. W. C. von Kessler, M. C.; Lt. Col. A. S. Pendleton, M. C.; Col. J. M. Grissinger, M. C.; Col. F. C. Sewell, C. A. C.; Lt. Col. W. A. Mitchell, U. S. M. A.; Lt. Col. A. J. Davis, M. C.; Capt. P. A. Scholl, F. D.; Capt. R. G. Jenks, F. D.

OFFICERS TO BRYN MAWR SHOW.

At the invitation of the committee on entries, the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., competed in the Bryn Mawr, Pa., Horse Show, with a riding team of officers consisting of Capt. J. G. Boykin, Capt. J. M. Shelton, Lts. J. W. Wofford, R. B. Bosserman, F. W. Makinney, Jr., and G. B. Hudson.

Capt. Hiram E. Tuttle, Q. M. C., on duty in the office of The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., also represented Washington in the show. He rode the horses of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, The Quartermaster General, in various classes. Col. G. Williams, War Department General Staff, and Maj. E. G. Culum, Chief of Remount Service, acted as judges throughout the show.

DEWAR TO H. M. S. TIGER.

An interesting aftermath of the famous "Royal Oak" affair in the British Navy which came to a head about six months ago is reported in press dispatches from London. Capt. Kenneth G. B. Dewar, who was "dismissed from his ship" following the "Pinafore episode" in which the Captain forwarded a letter of protest written by one of his subordinates, Comdr. H. M. Daniel over the action of Rear Admiral Collard in berating the musicians on the battleship, has been appointed to command of H. M. S. Tiger, his orders appearing on September 25.

List Flying Cadets

A TOTAL of 135 candidates were selected by the Chief of Air Corps for appointment to the grade of Flying Cadet, and they will be sent to the Air Corps Primary Flying Schools for training with the new classes starting November 1 next.

While over 300 candidates qualified for Flying Cadet appointment, the limited accommodations at the two Air Corps Primary Flying Schools (Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and March Field, Riverside, California), precluded the possibility of appointing even half that number. Of the successful candidates, 125 are from civil life and the remaining ten are enlisted men on duty with the Army Air Corps.

Brooks Field will be the destination of only 24 civilians and one enlisted man, this because of the assignment to the November 1st class for flying training of 76 Second Lieutenants who graduated from the United States Military Academy last June, in addition to a number of other officers from the various branches of the Service. Due to limited accommodations it is necessary to limit new classes to approximately 110 students at each school. Entering the new class at March Field will be 101 civilians and 9 enlisted men.

Among the candidates listed to go to Brooks Field is Christy Mathewson, Jr., son of the former noted pitching star of the New York Giants. It will thus be seen that instead of following the footsteps of his famous father and seeking a career on the baseball diamond, the flying game has presented a more popular appeal to young Mathewson.

The list of new Cadets assigned to Brooks Field follows:

District of Columbia—J. W. Baylor, R. H. Lawry, Jr., J. P. Leopold, P. F. Sutton; Maryland—J. Donald, Jr., L. M. Rawlins, Jr., J. P. Ryan, A. O. Grimes; New Jersey—H. H. Van Auker; New York—P. J. Cahill, D. S. Shipley, B. G. Weis, C. Mathewson, Jr.; Pennsylvania—W. H. Colver, Jr.; Texas—R. K. Urban, W. L. Kennedy, H. L. Phillips, W. A. L. Robinson, H. C. West, R. C. Henderson, J. P. Newberry; Virginia—J. H. Swank, C. P. West, J. W. Wilder, Mstr. Sgt. J. L. Waugh.

Those assigned to March Field, California, are: Alabama—R. J. French, M. E. White; Arkansas—E. Garbuez, J. C. Linthicum, W. L. Loving; California—W. B. Melvin, C. A. Hastings, G. H. Brooks, C. Chappellet, W. S. Crawley, M. K. Rogland, C. T. Sauer, P. E. Warrington, P. L. Jones, I. T. Farman, P. T. Durfee, W. C. Morse, C. C. Mitchell; Colorado—P. W. Nichols; Florida—H. L. Mace, J. W. Boyd; Georgia—P. M. Sullivan; Illinois—J. K. Gerhart, D. Heller, F. J. Holmes, W. D. McCuaig, N. B. Olsen, W. A. Schulgen, E. M. Clark, L. T. Galbreath, E. M. Lorden, S. A. Nelson, C. F. West; Indiana—D. D. Dykeman, F. J. Lucas, C. W. Shuey, F. E. Malick; Iowa—R. S. Butler, L. Wilcox, L. E. Minkel; Kansas—H. L. Henderson, I. G. Dettmer, W. R. Whitmore.

Kentucky—E. B. Smith, J. Auton, J. C. Covington; Michigan—W. D. Smith, W. C. Gage, A. R. Armstrong, R. O. Cork, J. P. Cummings, Jr., L. G. Stuhldorfer, H. L. Anderson, L. A. Voupre, H. W. Julian, Jr.; Minnesota—R. P. Zeller; Mississippi—N. L. Barr, R. E. Chapman; Missouri—R. T. Wright, R. H. Audley, R. E. Singleton; Montana—C. M. Whitcomb; Nebraska—C. E. Buell; Nevada—H. E. Lohlein, W. J. Clinch, Jr.; New York—E. A. Murphy, C. L. Fairman, J. W. Egan; North Carolina—W. M. Prince, W. C. Mills, H. B. Jenkins, W. B. Dunn; Ohio—E. L. Anderson, R. L. Glazier, L. E. Massie, F. S. Smith, C. E. LeMay, N. D. Priddy, R. C. Webster, F. S. Van Allen; Oklahoma—A. L. Bettis, H. B. Fleming; Pennsylvania—C. L. Monroe, Jr., F. H. Griswold, J. L. Johnenning, L. B. Shidler, H. R. Ellingwood, W. B. O'Connor, R. S. Macrum, H. H. Teilmann, H. V. Van Valkenburg; South Dakota—L. Ryan, P. Meisenholder; Tennessee—L. E. Clark, J. K. Lacey; Texas—D. W. Jenkins, H. Johnson; West Virginia—E. F. McKee; Wisconsin—S. J. Nelson, V. J. Muench, S. Redetzko.

Enlisted men—Pvts. G. B. McLellan, M. W. Judd, Sgt. S. S. Edmondson, Pvts. E. Patterson, H. E. Humphrey, W. C. Dolan, W. J. Fry, E. M. Siegling, R. B. Vassier.

Coast Guard Orders

Lts. G. E. McCabe, assigned Wainwright, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Shannon, assigned office Eastern Division, Boston, Mass.; Bost. (T) J. M. Barrett, assigned charge Nemaha, New London, Conn.; A. L. McGee, remain on the Yamacraw; G. C. Meyer, assigned Pamlico, New Bern, N. C.; Resignation Pay Clk. (T) J. E. Lynch, Shawnee, San Francisco, Calif., accepted Oct. 31; H. W. Searles, Chief Yeoman, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., tendered an appointment as pay clerk (T) and assigned that office.

PLAN WAYNE MEMORIAL.

New York (Special).—The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, as custodian for the State of New York, of the Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, on the west bank of the Hudson, 35 miles north of New York City, since it was acquired in 1897, plans to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the recapture of the fort on Stony Point, by the American force under General Anthony Wayne, on July 15-16, 1779, by the erection, if funds become available, and the dedication, at the sesquicentennial next July, of a statue of General Wayne, at the highest point of the old redouts, where it will be visible from passing Hudson River steamers.

Aeronautical Notes

COMDR. R. G. DAVIS (M. C.), of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery recently returned from Europe after a stay of four months spent in the interests of aviation medicine. Commander Davis made studies of the methods used in Italy, France, Germany, and England in examining applicants for admission to aviation.

The object of this study was to find methods of cutting down and perfecting our own methods of examination. He is compiling a report to be made to the Navy Department which will contain in detail the results of his investigations and any recommendations and conclusions that he may see fit to make.

A new grey felt hat, 100 per cent proof against wrinkling, has been commissioned by Lt. Lester J. Maitland, A. C., O. A. S. W., vice the one which recently deserted its post in the O. A. S. W.

Maj. Gen. James E. Fehet, Chief of Air Corps, who attended the national air demonstrations, held recently at Los Angeles, has returned to Washington.

The Commanding Officer of the dirigible, Los Angeles, Lt. Comdr. H. V. Wiley, U. S. N., has been granted authorization, if weather conditions and circumstances permit, to make a flight to San Antonio, Texas, during the National Convention of the American Legion the week of October 8.

The Los Angeles will follow a southern route passing over Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La., and moor and refuel at the mooring mast at Fort Worth, Texas.

Two hundred and eighty-three hours and thirty minutes with 176 flights, four contacts with outlaws in one day; seven in three days, the planes struck by hostile fire ten times; 68,614 pounds of freight and 152 passengers hauled by the Folkers is a record of a heavy week's operations by Marine airmen in Nicaragua.

Some time ago, 29 hours and 15 minutes were flown in four contacts with outlaws. Lt. Lamson-Scribner with Sgt. Williams, observer; Cpl. Claude, pilot and Cpl. Reynolds, observer, on two patrols, had their planes punctured ten times by outlaw fire. Maj. Bourne leading, with Lt. Towner and Lt. Weir, pilots, with Gny. Sgt. Tobin, Lt. Kail and Sgt. Williams observers, had two contacts. Though the last patrol was fired on, the planes were not hit. Lt. Lamson-Scribner's patrol flew seven hours for the day and Maj. Bourne's five hours and five minutes.

Army airmen from Langley Field will participate in the dedication of an airport at Port Richmond, Va., on Oct. 11-12. The dedication of the Council Bluffs, Ia., air field on Sept. 28, was also attended by Army planes sent by the Commanding General, 6th Corps Area.

The attention of all commanding generals has been invited to Paragraph 3c (1), A. R. 95-35, W. D., Dec. 30, 1926, which states: "All acrobatic flying will be done only in such aircraft as the Chief of the Air Corps will prescribe as suited therefor from the standpoint of construction and design. Acrobatic flying will not be done under any conditions at an altitude less than 1,000 feet."

The interpretation to be placed on this regulation is as follows: Any acrobatic flying will be performed in its entirety above 1,000 feet, i. e. the airplane will be above 1,000 feet at the start, throughout its execution, and upon completion of the acrobatic maneuver.

Since this regulation has been in effect, commanding officers in some instances have condoned acrobatic flying by pilots under their control at altitudes less than that prescribed by the above-mentioned Army Regulations. It will be mandatory upon the commanding officer to take drastic disciplinary action against any pilot who violates the above quoted paragraph on acrobatic flying.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR PURSUIT PLANES—OFFICE, Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 p. m. March 7, 1929. Eastern Standard Time. For the development and submission of sample pursuit airplane, and furnishing proposed airplane in quantities of one, two, three, five, ten, twenty-five, fifty or one hundred, at Government's option. Further information on application.

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Games Today

ARMY v. Boston University at West Point.
NAVY v. Davis-Elkins at Annapolis.
COAST GUARD v. Arnold College at New London.
NEWPORT NAVAL TRAINING STATION v. Holy Cross University at Worcester, Mass.
September 30.
WEST COAST ARMY v. St. Mary's College at San Francisco.

Army Opens Season Today

West Point (Special).—The tentative line-up of the Army team for its opening game with Boston University today has been announced by Capt. "Biff" Jones, head coach here. The line-up follows:

Messinger.....Right End
Perry.....Right Tackle
Humber.....Right Guard
Hall.....Center
Hammack.....Left Guard
Sprague (Captain).....Left Tackle
Malloy.....Left End
Nave.....Quarterback
Allan.....Right Halfback
Murrel.....Fullback
Cagle.....Left Halfback

Of the line men Perry, Hall, Hammack and Sprague are veterans of last year's team, which had a very successful season. In the backfield all except Allan played last year. Cagle and Murrel having been particularly conspicuous while Nave who replaced Meehan was noted for his coolness and good judgment as quarterback in selecting plays.

Humber, Malloy and Messinger all played on last year's piebe team. As yet they are inexperienced and "Biff" Jones is deeply concerned as to how they will work when under the stress of a big game. Captain Jones emphasized that the line was tentative.

West Point (Special).—Night football practice is planned for the Army grid squads when the daylight saving time arrangement ceases to operate on Sept. 29. Coach Biff Jones is reported to have ordered the installation of floodlights on the grid field, to begin operation on Oct. 1. Drill at the Point field does not start before 4:30 p. m. usually, and it is often dark soon after the start of scrimmage practice.

COAST GUARD DEFEAT R. I.

Providence, R. I. (Special).—In the opening football game of the season for both teams on Sept. 22, the U. S. Coast Guard eleven smothered Rhode Island State College, 6-0, scoring the one touchdown in the third period.

SERVICE SPORTS

FORT RENO POLOISTS VICTORS.

Ft. Reno (Special).—Fine weather, fast ponies, and hard hitting characterized the polo tournament held at Ft. Reno, Sept. 8 to 16. The home team won the tournament against six visiting teams, the 18th, and 1st Field Artillery from Ft. Sill, the R. O. T. C. Officers from Norman, Okla., and civilians from Wichita Falls, Ponca City and Dallas. The tournament was held in connection with the annual Indian Encampment and Fair at Ft. Reno, which brought together about 2,000 Indians and added color and interest to the scene. These events are all supported by the very active Reno Horse Club, and teas were held at the club house after every game. Large crowds were present each day, and the playing justified the enthusiasm shown.

The tournament was so arranged that each team played three games, and three sets of cups were awarded. Wichita Falls, a beautifully mounted and clever team, took home the Consolation Cup, and the Norman players won the tournament for teams which were defeated in their first game. The final game for the Tournament cup was played between Fort Reno and the 18th Field Artillery, the former coming off victorious after a very fast and hard fought game.

The Service team line-ups were:
Fort Reno—1, Pvt. Wheeler; 2, Sgt. Gipson; 3, Maj. H. J. Weeks, and 4, Lt. G. M. Williamson, Jr.
18th Field Artillery, Fort Sill—1, Lt. J. F. Uncles; 2, Lt. A. R. S. Barden; 3, Capt. G. P. Hays, and 4, Lt. P. R. M. Miller.
1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill—1, Lt. R. Hood; 2, Lt. D. M. Moore; 3, Lt. E. O. Hopkins, and 4, Capt. E. F. Hart.
Norman R. O. T. C. Officers—1, Mr. Stanley; 2, Lt. W. H. Hill; 3, Capt. W. E. Corkill, and 4, Lt. R. H. Knapp.

ARMY LACROSSE COACH NAMED.

West Point, N. Y. (Special).—F. Morris Touchstone, Yale lacrosse and soccer coach, has been engaged by the United States Military Academy as varsity lacrosse coach for the next three years, according to an announcement by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, Graduate Manager of Athletics here. Touchstone coached Yale in lacrosse for four years and in soccer for five years.

PEARL HARBOR SUBS WIN.

Pearl Harbor (Special).—The Submarine nine, Pearl Harbor Sector, Navy League winners, defeated the Twenty-first Infantry, Schofield Regimental titlists, for the 1928 Hawaiian Service baseball crown here, 7-4, in the final game of a series.

The Subs, overwhelming favorites, due to an impressive string of victories, were thoroughly trounced in the opener at Schofield. Score, 9-3.

The second game, played at the Honolulu Stadium, was far different, "Rebel" Foreman, Submarine pitching ace, who had been driven from the box in the first contest, shut out the Soldiers, 5-0.

Before a crowd estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and no doubt the largest that ever witnessed any baseball game in Hawaii Sailors decisively beat the doughboys in their own back yard in the deciding game, 7-4. Lt. Cecil Faine, U. S. N., coached the champions.

A great deal of credit for the success of the team should go to Capt. Amos Bronson, commanding the Submarines, based on Pearl Harbor, who took a personal interest in the squad. The Subs are at present playing the Braves, Hawaii League champions, for the Territorial honors.

NEW NAVY TEAM SYSTEM.

Annapolis (Special).—Explaining the new system of grid training at the Naval Academy whereby loss of entire elevens by graduation will be avoided, Coach Bill Ingram, Navy grid mentor, says: "Fifty of the men on this field are sophomores, making their first bid for varsity berths."

"As plebes they are drilled under varsity coaches and with the varsity. They know the Navy system and I know them. Never again will Navy have a team of seniors to be wrecked by graduation."

"We build our own players. We get none of the choice prep school material that comes to other colleges. Ninety per cent of the men come from small high schools. Half of them never before had a football in their hands. They make better officers when they learn their football from the ground up here and the Navy is prouder of them."

"The material thus is even and there is lots of it. We want 180-pounders, compact and alive. They give a team velocity, impact."

"It never matters who starts our games. There are 33 men on the 'first' team, all capable of starting. That is the strongest part of our system. Not a man on that field is over 21 years old. The squad averages 18 years of age."

Annapolis (Special).—Coach Ingram has been putting the Navy grid squad through brisk workouts here in preparation for the Sept. 29 game against Davis and Elkins, with much shifting of backfield line-up. Joe Clifton is practically assured at the fullback post in the opening line-up; it is expected that Whitey Lloyd will play a part of the Davis and Elkins game.

Harold Bauer, who has replaced Lloyd in scrimmages on account of Lloyd's illness, has shown up well in practice work, and may be tried out in the Sept. 29 match. Gannon or Toth, at right half, are likely to line-up at the starting whistle, with Capt. Burke at right guard and Hardin at center.

Navy's big left guard, Chapple, who injured his knee three weeks ago, has again been working out with the squad. Gray, plebe captain of last year, and Giese, crew captain, have been performing at tackle.

WEST COAST ARMY ACTIVE.

San Francisco (Special).—The West Coast Army eleven is scheduled to meet the eleven from St. Mary's College of San Francisco tomorrow in what promises to be a hard-fought game for the soldiers. Army met Stanford University on Sept. 22, the final score being:

The West Coast aggregation met with defeat in the opening game of the 1928 season here Sept. 16, losing by a 38-0 score to the Olympic Club eleven before a crowd of 13,000 spectators. Spelcher, of the Army squad, stood out as the best player in the service line-up.

GEN. ELY PRESENTS TROPHIES.

Governors Island (Special).—Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding general, 2d Corps Area, presented trophies to winners of rifle matches here on Sept. 25.

NAVY-OHIO STATE FOR 1930.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—A statement from L. W. St. John, Ohio State athletic director, published this week, states:

"Ohio State and Navy are discussing the opening of football relations in 1929. If and when they are consummated, simultaneous announcements will be made by both parties."

Games Next Week

October 6.

ARMY v. Southern Methodist University at West Point.
NAVY v. Boston College at Annapolis.
MARINES v. U. S. COAST GUARD at New London.
NEWPORT NAVAL TRAINING STATION v. Arnold College at Newport.

October 7.

WEST COAST ARMY v. Columbia University at Portland, Oreg.

Baldwin Takes Golf Title

Lt. A. J. Baldwin, F. A. Res., entrant in the Army Golf Association Championship Tournament, won the Army golfing title at Chevy Chase Club course on Sept. 21 by defeating Lt. P. M. Pfaffman, Inf. Res., 9 and 8, in the finals of the tournament.

Lt. Baldwin was 5 up on his opponent at the close of the morning's play at the 18th hole. The final match ended at the 28th hole in the afternoon, with Lt. Baldwin 9 up and 8 over Lt. Pfaffman.

Maj. B. B. Duncan, Inf. Res., from Chicago, Ill., won the consolation flight from Lt. J. B. Patterson, 12 and 11. Maj. G. W. Whitney took the "baby" nonqualifying flight from Capt. F. E. Nickson.

FT. MYER TEAMS WIN POLO.

The 3d Cavalry and 16th Field Artillery polo teams from Ft. Myer, Va., scored two victories at Potomac Park oval here Sept. 22, defeating the War Blues, 12-3, and the War Whites, 6-5, respectively.

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OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

COL. FREDERIC VAUGHAN ABBOT, retired, of Washington, D. C., died at his summer home in Nonquitt, Mass., after a brief illness, on Sept. 26, 1928. He is survived by his widow, a son, Mr. Henry Dehon ABBOT, of Boston, Mass., and two daughters, Miss Marion Beatrice ABBOT and Miss Elinor Russell ABBOT.

He was born at Cambridge, Mass., on March 4, 1858, and was the son of Brig. Gen. Henry L. ABBOT, deceased. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at the head of his class, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and served in the Corps reaching the grade of brigadier general, Corps of Engineers, National Army, on Aug. 5, 1917. He served as such throughout and subsequent to the World War, being placed on the retired list on May 10, 1920, on account of physical disability, after more than 40 years of commissioned service.

On Oct. 13, 1917, he was called to duty in Washington, D. C., as the Principal Assistant to the Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier General, remaining on this assignment until his retirement. His most important duty as Chief of the Division of Operations, Office Chief of Engineers, was that of supervising the enlistment, organization, training, equipment, and forwarding of over 300,000 engineer troops for war service. He also served as commanding officer of Washington Barracks, D. C., the Commandant of the Engineer School, and acted as Chief of Engineers on numerous occasions. As a result of his services during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation reading as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in the organization of engineer troops and the procurement of enlisted men for the service in the war. His zeal was untiring and the success of his efforts marked."

His death marks the passing of a distinguished and faithful servant of his country, and of a genial and kindly gentleman, whose loss will be sincerely mourned by a host of friends in the service and in civilian life.

Lt. Col. Frederick G. Lawton, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Mobile, Ala., September 19, 1928. Colonel Lawton served in the old 19th Infantry for a number of years and took part with his regiment in the campaign in Mindanao. During the World War he served as a Colonel in the National Army. He was retired from active service in 1919.

Since his retirement from active service he has resided in Mobile, serving the State of Alabama as Purchasing Officer of the State Dock Commission and Harbor Master of Mobile. He was an active member of various civic organizations and Lieutenant Governor of the Kiwanis District of Alabama. His numerous friends in Mobile will miss his active participation in the various civic events.

He is survived by his widow and three sons, Frank, of Beaumont, Tex., Richard and Frederick G., Jr.

Mrs. Elva M. Davis, mother of Col. Henry Carrington Davis, U. S. Marine Corps, now stationed in China, died after a brief illness in Newport on Sept. 15. Mrs. Davis was formerly of Washington, but of recent years had made her home in Newport where she was well known and dearly loved by a large number of friends. A correspondent writes: "She will long be remembered for her great kindness of nature, which endeared her to people in all walks of life, and for her beautiful and youthful spirit which she still held although in advanced years."

Mrs. Davis is survived by her son, and two grandchildren, one of whom, Master Harry Davis, made his home with her. Services were held at Kay Chapel, Newport, on Sept. 19. Interment was at Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jessie Rowe Oliver, wife of Col. Robert Todd Oliver, Dental Corps, U. S. A., died in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1928, after a long illness. Colonel Oliver is stationed in Philadelphia, Pa., and is on duty with the University of Pennsylvania, but for a number of years he was chief of the Dental Corps was on duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army in Washington, D. C.

Funeral services were held at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, and interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, Lt. Robert Chaffee Oliver, F. A., U. S. A.

Concerning her death a correspondent writes in part: "Those of us who have had the good fortune of knowing Jessie Oliver, wife of Col. R. T. Oliver, D. C., will always

Merchant Marine Reserve Notes

The Navy Department has been getting up an educational correspondence course for use by those who have been commissioned in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. The course in use now in the Navy will soon be made available for those in the Reserve who desire to take it. This is done with the idea in mind that these officers may better fit themselves in the Service.

Seventy-five commissions in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve were sent out this week to applicants on both the east and west coast.

The S. S. Exmoor and the S. S. Explorer, both of the Export Steamship Corp., of New York were issued warrants this week to fly the flag of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve by the Navy Department. The application of the S. S. Malola is now under consideration and it was said in the Navy Department that it is likely that it will be issued a warrant.

These three vessels will be the first to fly the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve flag, having complied with the requirement that the master and fifty per cent of the officers should be commissioned in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

NEW FRENCH MILITARY ATTACHE.

The War Department has been notified of the appointment of Colonel Louis Francois Henri Raymond Casanave as Military Attache to the French Embassy, Washington, D. C.

AWARD D. S. C.'s.

The War Department announces the award of the Distinguished Service Cross, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, to former Pvt. D. L. Mason, 115th F. A., 30th Division, A. E. F. For extraordinary heroism in action north of Montfaucon, France, Oct. 5, 1918 and Capt. H. E. Kyburg, Inf. Res., then first lieutenant, 28th Inf., 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces for extraordinary heroism in action near Hill 240, north of Exermont, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

Also to Maj. P. J. McCook, formerly major, Adjutant General's Department, 9th Infantry Brigade, 5th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action near Lion-devant-Dun, France, November 6,

ARMY OVERCOATS IN DEMAND.

Referring to a communication from the Chief Coordinator requesting that used Army overcoats be declared surplus and made available for transfer to other branches of the Government, the Secretary of War has stated that the project in general meets with his approval. Among the various Government branches desiring these overcoats is the Interior Department which wishes to use them at the various Indian schools.

TOURNEY FINALS TOMORROW.

Governor Island (Special).—The final match of the 2d Corps Area polo tournament is scheduled for play here tomorrow. Results in preliminary games reviewed to date are:

The Madison Barracks polo four met and stopped the Squadron A team on Sept. 22 in the seventh game of the Second Corps Area polo championship tournament, 10-8. Playing before 1,200 onlookers on a slow and soft field, both teams fought at a tie score until the final chukker, when Madison Barracks broke the 8-8 tie on a goal by Lt. J. A. Samoute and Lt. G. DeGraf. Pvt. G. Jackson, of Squadron A, was individual star of the game, making up five goals.

On Sept. 23 the R. O. T. C. team from Princeton University defeated the 101st Cavalry quartet of the New York National Guard, score 12-11, to place in the final rounds of the tournament. The 101st Cavalry four came from behind to tie the score in the sixth chukker, 11-11. After hard fighting in an extra period the Princeton R. O. T. C. squad chalked up an extra tally to win.

feel the blessing of her influence on our lives. Her example, against great odds, of cheerfulness, courage and faith will live in our minds as long as memory lasts, and such memory will ever bless us and inspire us." The correspondent calls attention to the fact that the lines written "In Memoriam" to Cardinal Newman, author of "Lead, Kindly Light," one of Mrs. Oliver's favorites, apply most fittingly to her.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

AGNEW—Born at the station hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash., Sept. 19, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Pierre A. Agnew, U. S. A., a daughter, Charlotte Kessler.

BAROTT—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1928, to Capt. William E. Barott, 5th Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. Barott, of Fort Clark, Tex., a son.

BARTLETT—Born in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 30, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lanier Bartlett, jr., a son. Mrs. Bartlett is the daughter of Maj. Gerald Clark Grant, commanding Crissy Field, San Francisco, and Mrs. Grant.

BAUM—Born on Sept. 9, 1928, to Capt. George Martin Baum, U. S. Naval Attache, Berlin, Germany, and Mrs. Baum, a daughter, Alexandra Porter Baum.

BENNETT—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, Sept. 15, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. William C. Bennett, jr., U. S. A., of Corozal, a daughter, Suzanne.

BILISOLY—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1928, to Capt. Walter E. Bilisoly, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Bilisoly, a son, Richard Stewart.

CARTER—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1928, to Lt. Col. William V. Carter, A. G. D., U. S. A., and Mrs. Carter, a son, David Giles.

CHAPPELL—Born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1928, to Lt. Kenneth B. Chappell, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Chappell, a son, grandson of Mrs. Reeves Russell and the late Colonel Russell.

CROSBY—Born at Ardmore, Okla., Sept. 8, 1928, to Lt. Hiram B. Crosby, jr., Inf. Res., and Mrs. Crosby, a son, Hiram B. Crosby, III.

DE BAUN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1928, to Lt. George H. De Baun, U. S. N., and Mrs. De Baun, a daughter.

FLYNN—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 11, 1928, to Lt. Comdr. C. W. Flynn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Flynn, a daughter, Cynthia Ainsworth.

FORMAN—Born at the Colon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, Sept. 11, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Ovid T. Forman, U. S. A., of Fort Sherman, C. Z., a daughter.

GALE—Born at the Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pa., Sept. 9, 1928, to Lt. Edison H. Gale, S. C., U. S. N., and Mrs. Gale, a son, Daniel Andrew.

GLENN—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1928, to Lt. Albert F. Glenn, Air Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glenn, of Brooks Field, Tex., a son.

HENDRICKSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1928, to Lt. Harvey F. Hendrickson, Med. Res., on duty at Walter Reed Hospital, and Mrs. Hendrickson, a daughter.

HIGGINS—Born at the station hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 21, 1928, a daughter, Virginia Carolyn, to Capt. Willard R. Higgins, Infantry (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Higgins.

HOMEWOOD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1928, to Lt. John W. Homewood, 12th Inf., U. S. A., on duty at Fort Washington, Md., and Mrs. Homewood, a daughter.

KIEL—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 10, 1928, to Lt. Emil C. Kiel, Air Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kiel, of Kelly Field, Tex., a daughter.

LOCKHART—Born at Coronado, Calif., Sept. 10, 1928, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert G. Lockhart, U. S. N., a daughter.

LONGFELLOW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1928, to Lt. Newton Longfellow, A. C., U. S. A., of Mitchell Field, L. I. N. Y., and Mrs. Longfellow, a son.

MOELLER—Born on Sept. 17, 1928, to Lt. Comdr. Lewis Nicholas Moeller, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moeller, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, a daughter, Priscilla Maude.

PALMER—Born at Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 7, 1928, to Lt. Glenn H. Palmer, S. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Palmer, a son, Glenn Hunter, II.

SANDERSON—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 22, 1928, to Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Sanderson, D. C., U. S. A., Fort Bliss, Tex., a daughter, Jessie Marilyn.

SEELYE—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 6, 1928, to Lt. Sam F. Seelye, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Seelye, of Fort Sam Houston, a daughter.

SMITH—Born on Sept. 8, 1928, at the station hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Smith, U. S. A., a son, Richard Racine.

STICE—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., July 24, 1928, to Lt. Kenneth S. Stice, S. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Stice, a son, Ray Bickmore.

TAYLOR—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1928, to Lt. Yantis H. Taylor, Air Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Taylor, of Kelly Field, Tex., a son.

TERRY—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 6, 1928, to Capt. Carl C. Terry, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., and Mrs. Terry, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWNING-SYDNOR—Married Aug. 25, 1928, Miss Bess Thompson Sydnor, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Davis Sydnor, of Hamilton, Va., to Lt. Samuel Roberts Browning, C. E., U. S. A.

CURRY-YGLESIAS—Married in New York City, Sept. 20, 1928, Miss Dorothy Yglesias, sister of Mme. Agacio, wife of the Counselor of the Chilean Embassy, to Lt. Duncan Curry, U. S. N.

DYSON-MACK—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., Sept. 21, 1928, by Rev. Charles L. Barnes rector, Miss Helen Mack, of Oakland, Calif., and Ensign Howell J. Dyson, U. S. N., attached to the naval air forces at North Island, San Diego. The groom was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1925. He and his bride will reside for the present at 3155 Third St., San Diego.

HENIFIN-STARR—Married in Ensenada,

Baja California, Mexico, Sept. 11, 1928, Miss Helen Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Starr, of Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Calif., to Lt. Ernest Lisle Henifin, U. S. N. The groom has been assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Henderson.

JOHNSTON-FROST—Married on Sept. 15, 1928, at Fort Eustis, Va., Mrs. Adele Frost and Capt. Hamilton Johnston, U. S. A.

PAUL-LANE—Married at Weehawken, N. J., Sept. 11, 1928, Lt. Albert William Paul, U. S. M. C., and Miss Bernice Wilde Lane.

SHIELDS-WHITNEY—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, Sept. 22, 1928, Miss Jean Whitney and Maj. Robert McCormick Shields, 77th Division, who served in the 307th Infantry during the World War.

WATLINGTON-CONLEY—To be married today, Sept. 29, 1928, at St. Mark's Memorial Chapel, Fairland, Md., Miss Mary Edeline Conley, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. T. Conley, U. S. A., to Lt. Thomas Morgan Watlington, jr., U. S. A.

DIED.

ABBOT—Died at his summer home in Nonquitt, Mass., on Sept. 26, 1928, after a brief illness, Col. Frederic V. ABBOT, U. S. A., ret., of 2319 Tracy Place, Washington, D. C., son of the late Brig. Gen. Henry L. ABBOT, U. S. A., ret.

BOONE—Died in London, England, Sept. 5, 1928, Miss Elizabeth Manlove Boone, daughter of the late Col. William Marshall Boone, U. S. A.

COOPER—Died at her home in Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1928, Mrs. Josephine Cooper, aged 90 years, widow of George H. Cooper, a Union soldier, and aunt of Rear Adm. Frederick C. Bihard, commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard.

CORNELIUS—Died as the result of an airplane crash at Rockwell Field, Calif., Sept. 25, 1928, Lt. William L. Cornelius, A. C., U. S. A.

GERLACH—Died on Friday, Sept. 21, 1928, at the residence of his mother, 2021 Queen Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn. William H. Gerlach, son of the late Col. William Gerlach and Mrs. William Gerlach. He is survived by his mother, two sisters, Mrs. J. W. C. Charlton, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Edwin Bell, wife of Col. Edwin Bell, U. S. A., Ret., and one brother, Capt. F. L. Gerlach, U. S. A., Ret., on duty with Kemper Military Academy, Booneville, Mo.

HULL—Died at his home in Clarendon, Va., Sept. 26, 1928, John A. T. Hull, formerly a representative in Congress from Iowa, member of the House District Committee, and a retired lawyer, father of Maj. Gen. John A. Hull, The J. A. G., U. S. A. Mr. Hull was a veteran of the Civil War, entering the Service as an enlisted man and resigning with the rank of captain after suffering wounds in the charge on intrenchments at Black River.

LYONS—Died suddenly, Sept. 22, 1928, at Mobile, Ala., Albert Sidney Lyons, father of Virginia Lyons Blakely, wife of Capt. Charles A. Blakely, U. S. N., and of Amelia Lyons Smith, wife of S. B. Smith, U. S. N., '05.

MINER—Died at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1928, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, U. S. A., retired.

OLIVER—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1928, after a long illness, Mrs. Jessie Rowe Oliver, wife of Col. Robert Todd Oliver, Dental Corps, U. S. A., and mother of Lt. Robert Chaffee Oliver, F. A., U. S. A. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., Sept. 25.

PARMELEE—Died at San Diego, Calif., Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, mother of Capt. Archibald L. Parmelee, C. A. C., U. S. A., and wife of Mr. E. F. Parmelee, Business Manager of the San Diego Union.

RAWN—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 14, 1928, Mrs. Emma Leet Rawn, who had five sons as commissioned officers in the American forces during the World War: Lt. Ira L. Rawn, in Air Service; Lt. Paul L. Rawn, in Ordnance; Lt. A. M. Rawn, Engineer; Lt. William L. Rawn, Tank Corps, and Lt. Walter H. Rawn, who died of wounds received during the Argonne drive.

REINICKE—Died at Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1928, the Reverend Joseph F. Reinicke, father of Lt. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke, U. S. N., and Mrs. C. H. Havill, wife of Lt. Comdr. Havill, U. S. N.

RUSSELL—Died on Sept. 18, 1928, at his residence in New York City, William Randolph Russell, father of Capt. Randolph Russell, Cav. (D. O. L.) U. S. A. Interment at Plymouth, Mass.

SANDERSON—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, Sept. 22, 1928, Mrs. Jessie Pease Sanderson, wife of Capt. M. A. Sanderson, D. C., U. S. A., Fort Bliss, Tex.

SANDS—Died at his residence in the Toronto Apartments, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1928, Mr. Francis Preston Blair Sands, 86 years old, retired lawyer, veteran of the Union Navy, and son of the late Adm. Benjamin F. Sands.

SWINDLER—Died suddenly, Sept. 16, 1928, in Illinois, Mr. Rollin La Fetre Swindler, father of Capt. Henry O. Swindler, U. S. A., and Mrs. C. H. Havill, wife of Lt. Comdr. Havill, U. S. N.

WHITE—Died at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 26, 1926, Ensign John Wilfred White, U. S. N., class of 1927, U. S. Naval Academy.

WILLIAMS—Died at La Mesa, Calif., Sept. 22, 1928, Major Losley Judge Williams, U. S. A., Ret.

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Personals

THE Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, with their daughters, will return to Washington Monday.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Henry H. Hough, U. S. N., are occupying their new home at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy, U. S. A., have gone to Madison Barracks for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. S. D. Downs, before joining their new station at Governors Island, N. Y.

Miss Eugenia D. Lejeune, daughter of the Maj. General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, has returned to Washington from Europe where she spent the summer.

Miss Lucille Price, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, U. S. A., after having spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Walter F. Sutter of Boston, has returned to Northampton, Mass., where she is a student at Smith College.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, widow of Col. Gardener, of Santa Barbara, Calif., and her daughters, Misses Barendina and Martha, who have passed the last four months in Canada, and at Lake George, are at Bar Harbor, Me., where they will remain until October, when they will occupy the home of Mrs. Charles H. Barth on O St., N. W., Washington, D. C., which Mrs. Gardener has leased for the winter and spring months.

Capt. Willfred R. Higgins, Inf. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Higgins announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia Carolyn, at the Station Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 21, 1928.

Lt. and Mrs. Pierre A. Agnew, U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Charlotte Kessler, at the Station Hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash., on Sept. 19, 1928.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Smith, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Richard Racine, on Sept. 8, 1928, at the Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga.

Maj. Royal Reynolds, U. S. A., and Royal Reynolds, Jr., are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham, 2226 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Frederick R. Pitts and her young son who spent the summer in the Washington home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. John T. Axton, have returned to West Point, where Lt. Pitts is on duty in the drawing department of the Military Academy.

Maj. and Mrs. John A. Elmore entertained at dinner at their home in Chevy Chase, on Friday evening for Chief Justice Fenton W. Booth of the U. S. Court of Claims and Mrs. Booth. The other guests present included Honorable Richard V. Taylor of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mrs. Taylor, Gen. A. R. Dalton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mrs. Dalton, Miss Isabel Churchill, Judge McKenzie Moss of the Court of Claims, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Jacob.

Among the Washingtonians who are at Meadowbrook, Long Island, today attending the first game of the American-Argentine International polo series are: Maj. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Maj. and Mrs. Willis D. Crittenger, Maj. Thomas D. Milling, Capt. T. W. Hasty and Lts. George Forster and Hugh B. Waddell.

The monthly dinner dance of Regular Army and Navy Officers on duty in Pittsburgh and vicinity, was held on Sept. 21, at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. The affair was well attended.

Mrs. Charles J. Wilder has returned to Washington after spending the months of July and August at Shelter Harbor, R. I. Early in July she, with her son, Maj. Stuart G. Wilder, motored to New England, spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder at the camp in the White Mountains of Northern New Hampshire, where they with their two children, were for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Wilder have returned

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested, Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Interesting Service Women

Miss Rose Greely

BEAUTIFYING home surroundings through landscape architecture is the chief hobby of Miss Rose Greely, Registered Architect and Landscape Architect, who is the daughter of Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., retired. Miss Greely is a graduate of the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and is qualified to do either landscape or domestic architecture, but specializes in gardens because she gets both designing and the out-of-door element of which she is so fond. Before establishing her own office in Washington three years ago, she was associated with the firm of H. W. Peaslee for about a year.

Picturesque estates in Millbrook, New York; Salisbury, Connecticut; Reading and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Lowell, Massachusetts, as well as here in Washington and nearby Virginia, give silent testimony to Miss Greely's ability in the science of home beautification. There is a great deal of architectural work connected with developing a garden, since walls must be designed and pools planned and even the garden furniture is designed by her.

Miss Greely is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, which she joined in 1924, and has had an extremely varied and interesting career. She was brought up in Washington, where her distinguished father was chief of the Signal Corps for twenty years. General George S. Gibbs, now Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was one of the young officers who came into the Corps during that period, and one of the accomplishments of the Signal Corps under the regime of Miss Greely's father was the connection of the Philippines and Alaska with the United States by cable. This interesting "daughter of the Army" spent a summer with her father in Alaska and also a year with him at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., just before his retirement.

She has a brother, Major John N. Greely, on General Staff duty and stationed in Washington, who was formerly in the Philippines where Miss Greely visited him for a year, during which period she also toured Japan. Since her father's retirement they have traveled together a great deal in Europe and Miss Greely has had an opportunity to study beautiful gardens and architectural work all over that continent, particularly in Italy.

Miss Greely devoted nearly four years to her post-graduate architectural course and the first commissions she accepted were in or near Boston, Massachusetts. So successfully did she accomplish these tasks that only recently she received a request from a lady who told her that, having seen the beautiful gardens in Lowell laid out by Miss Greely, she wanted her to do over her garden on a Virginian estate.

Although a resident of Washington, Miss Greely's father has a farm in New Hampshire where he spends a great deal of his time. She has also entirely renovated a lovely old home in Georgetown for her father and herself, and in doing so she has succeeded in modernizing it without taking away from, but rather adding to, its charm as one of Georgetown's old, old homes.

It is doubtful if there can be found among the ranks of Service women one of more versatile accomplishments than Miss Rose Greely.

by motor to their home in Roswell, N. Mex., Capt. Wilder being on duty at the New Mexico Military Institute.

Capt. Charles A. Blakely, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Blakely and their children, Lila Allen and Charles, arrived in Washington, Sept. 13, and Captain Blakely has been in the Naval Hospital ever since, ill with pleurisy, but is now convalescing. Mrs. Blakely is at present in Mobile, Ala., where she was called by the death of her father, Mr. A. S. Lyons, but expects to return to Washington about Oct. 1, to rejoin her children at 1603 K St., N. W. After Oct. 9, Captain and Mrs. Blakely's address will be 1635 R St., N. W.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, of Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, entertained at luncheon at the Maramor, Sept. 25, for the following guests: Mmes. Nolan, Garner, Garrard, Brown, Fry, Fairchild, Glesner, Hugh Brown, White, Doyle, Huntington, Applin, Allen and Grimes.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., ret., arrived in Springfield, Mo., last evening to attend the reunion of the 35th Division, which is being held at Springfield on Sept. 29 and 30. General Pershing is leaving there today for Lincoln, Nebr., where he will visit his family.

The officers and members of the Kiwanis International of the District of Illinois and eastern Iowa, which has been in convention in Waukegan, Ill., were the guests of the officers and men of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 25. Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven, U. S. N., the new Commandant at Great Lakes, had arranged a special program of entertainment for the visitors which included a reception at the Hostess House, a visit to one of the barracks where recruits are quartered, a dress parade and review, a sham battle, band concert, motion pictures, and dinner in the main Mess Hall.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman has registered at Columbia University for winter session Teachers' College courses in Fine Arts, having just completed attendance at the Congress of Americanists, of which she is a member. She is residing at 18 Gramercy Park South, New York City.

Lt. Kenneth S. Stice, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Stice announce the birth of a son, Ray Bickmore, at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., July 24, 1928.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton Smith Hawkins, U. S. A., has this week been voted an honorary membership in the General Hamilton Smith Hawkins Garrison No. 17, of the Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., located in the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. It was while holding this rank which his illustrious father was a scourge to the Plains Indians over 40 years ago.

Weddings

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Smith, of Los Angeles, Calif., of the coming wedding, on Oct. 1, of their daughter, Miss Julie Smith, and Lt. John P. Doyle, jr., U. S. A., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Lieut. Doyle was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1926.

Dr. and Mrs. William Davis Sydnor of Hamilton, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Bess Thompson, to Lt. Samuel Roberts Browning, C. E., U. S. A., on Saturday, Aug. 25. Lt. and Mrs. Browning will be at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., until they sail Oct. 9 for Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Adele Frost and Capt. Hamilton Johnston, U. S. A., on Sept. 15, 1928, at Fort Eustis, Va.

Engagements

MR. AND MRS. Wilson Carlisle of Columbus, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter Janet Jeffrey, to Lt. Carlyle Herbert B. Kirkpatrick, 6th Field Artillery, U. S. A., son of Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg, Va., and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harralson announce the engagement of their daughter Caro Love to Lt. Comdr. William J. Butler, U. S. N., of Worcester, Mass., the wedding to take place in November.

ARMY OFFICERS ACTIVE

Maj. D. M. Ashbridge, C. A. C., reported in Washington recently for duty with the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Lt. Col. William Bryden, executive officer, O. C. F. A., began a three-day leave on Sept. 24. He addressed officers of the Army War College on Sept. 25, on the subject: "The present status and the future development of Field Artillery." Capt. L. J. Meynes, Ord., O. C. Ord., returned on Sept. 27 from a week's leave of absence.

REP. JAMES' PLANE DAMAGED

Newport, R. I. (Special).—The trimotored Army Fokker plane in which seven persons, including Rep. W. Frank James, of Michigan, were landing here from Boston on Sept. 26, was slightly damaged when the plane rolled slowly into a stone wall after being landed by Lt. Harry Dinger, A. C. Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, Commanding General, 3d Corps Area, Maj. T. W. Hammond, Inf., Capt. E. A. Manthey, C. A. C., and two mechanics were in the plane at the time.

Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 28, 1928.

COL. AND MRS. William P. Wooten have issued cards for a tea from 4:30 to 6 o'clock on Oct. 2, at their apartment at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue. The tea is in honor of the visiting ordnance district chiefs and the Army Industrial College, of which Col. Wooten is director.

Many teas, bridges, showers and other forms of social activity have taken place this week in honor of Miss Mary Madeline Conley, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. T. Conley, of Green Ridge, Md., who will this Saturday, Sept. 29, marry Lt. Thomas Morgan Watlington, Jr., U. S. A.

Monday afternoon, Miss Barbara King, one of the bridesmaids, gave a bridge party at her home, 2025 Belmont Rd. N. W. Guests included Miss Conley's bridesmaids, Miss Ellen Peele, Miss Frances Hill, Miss Mary Martha Wrenn, Miss Frances Barnett of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Agnes Lang, of New York; Miss Margaret Tilson and also Miss Ruth Guillion.

Tuesday afternoon, Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Peter Murray, had the bridal party as her guests at a tea at her home in California St., N. W.

Mrs. Joyce, wife of Col. J. W. Joyce, entertained at her home, 2465 Waterside Drive, at a tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Conley.

A bridge party was given Thursday afternoon for the girls of the bridal party by Mrs. M. C. Shallenberger, wife of Maj. Shallenberger, at their home at 1815 Kilbourne Pl., N. W.

This afternoon the entire bridal party will go to the Conley's country estate, Green Ridge, near Silver Spring, Md., for luncheon. During the afternoon the bridal party will go through the rehearsal for the wedding.

This evening Miss Mary Martha Wrenn will have the entire bridal party as her dinner guests at her home.

Mr. E. A. Holtzworth will be the best man for the groom, Lt. Watlington, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan Watlington, of Denver, Colo. The ushers will be Lts. D. P. Miller, Tye Cobb, Fox Conner and Cadet Tom Conley, jr. After the wedding, which will take place at the St. Mark's Memorial Chapel, Fairland, Md., a reception will be held at Green Ridge.

NORFOLK, VA.

September 27, 1928.

CAPT. AND MRS. CECIL SHERMAN BAKER and Miss Eleanor Baker, who have been at Williamston, Mass., for the summer, have returned to their home at the Naval Base.

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Schmidt and family, who since leaving Guantanamo, have been spending the summer in New York State, arrived recently to be guests of their daughter, Mrs. Robert H. B. Welton, in Norfolk, before going to Parris Island, where Dr. Schmidt has been stationed for duty.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lucien J. Ker and daughter, Miss Louise Gibbs Ker, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Ker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maxwell Gibbs, at their country home near Savannah, Ga., have returned to their apartment in the Westend, Norfolk.

Mrs. William N. Jeffers and daughters, Nancy and Lucie, and William N. Jeffers, Jr., who have been spending the summer in Newport, R. I., will arrive Oct. 1 to join Capt. Jeffers and make their home in Stockley Gardens.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles K. Mallory and daughter, Miss Anne Mallory, of Washington, have been recent guests of Dr. and Mrs. Junius Lynch on Redgate Avenue.

Lt. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Redgrave and family have taken a cottage at Willoughby Beach for a month. They have had as their recent guests Lt. and Mrs. Wesley M. Hague, who arrived in Norfolk last week from Balboa, C. Z.

Capt. and Mrs. Ellsworth Van Patten and son, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, have been guests for the last two weeks of Capt. Van Patten's mother, Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, at her home at Virginia Beach.

NOTES FROM HAWAII

September 10, 1928.

Fort Shafter.

COL. AND MRS. DANA T. MERRILL were hosts on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, when they entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner at the Oahu Country Club. The affair honored Col. and Mrs. Charles Kutz, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Cassidy, and Miss Julia Louise Behrning. During the dinner the honorees were presented with leis and a welcome aloha was sung to the new arrivals, Col. and Mrs. Kutz and Capt. and Mrs. Cassidy, and a good-by aloha was sung to Miss Behrning. Between courses entertainment was provided by Rose Tribe and her daughter and Wilona Love. The long table was banked with roses and flowers of pastel shades, creating a colorful picture in the candle light. Covers were laid for the honorees, Col. and Mrs. John Pruyn, Col. and Mrs. James Huey, U. S. M. C., Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Covington, Maj. and Mrs. John Moore, Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Cordner, Dr. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Christian, Mrs. A. P. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Walter Ayres, Mrs. Leland (Please turn to Next Page)

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NOTES FROM HAWAII

(Continued from Preceding Page)
Sweeney, Miss Marjorie Metcalf, Miss True Merrill, Miss Frances Huey, Capt. Allan Bruner, Lt. Paul Jaccard, Lt. Walter Short, James Huey and Marion Ely.

Another important dinner of the week was that given by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Eugene Ely on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, when they had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill, Col. and Mrs. Louis Chappellear, Col. and Mrs. Llewellyn Oliver, Maj. and Mrs. Frederick Browne, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman Simms, Capt. and Mrs. Fredericks Simmonds and Mrs. P. W. Arnold.

On the afternoon of Sept. 5 Mrs. John Pruyn entertained with a bridge tea in her Manoa Valley home. The affair honored her sister, Mr. A. P. Goldthwaite. Mrs. Pruyn had as her guests, Mesdames Robert Throckmorton, Druid Wheeler, Francis Christian, Clough Gee, George Nichols, Louis Miller, John Walthour, Walter Ayres, Ferdinand Dumont, Leo Clark, Robert Kirk, Roland Sibley, Percy Sadder, George Haad, Guy McKinley, Arthur Floyd, Arthur McKinley, William Ellis, Stephen Ackermann, Francis Ross and Walter Frissell. Guests who were present at the tea hour included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnhardt, Col. and Mrs. Llewellyn Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Frissell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Covington, Maj. and Mrs. James Peale, Capt. and Mrs. Percy Sadder, Mrs. Florence Butler, Mrs. Berlin, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, Mrs. Simonds and Miss Florence Butler.

Schofield Barracks.

SOCIAL affairs at Schofield this week have centered around Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Gordon Saville, who are the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnhardt. One of the most delightful dinners at which Mr. and Mrs. Saville were the honor guests was that given by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Taubee on Sept. 4. Seated at the attractively decorated table were the honorees, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnhardt, Col. and Mrs. Raymond Bamberger, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry Jordan, Maj. and Mrs. Edward Glass, Maj. and Mrs. John Crutcher, Miss Imogene Shannon, Lt. George Deutermann and Lt. Leslie Downing. Bridge was the diversion of the evening.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Miller were hosts on Sept. 7 when they entertained with a hop supper in their quarters in the Artillery area. A color scheme of pink was carried out in flowers and tapers at the small tables at which were seated Maj. and Mrs. Robert Lee, Maj. and Mrs. Reiff Hannum, Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Cordiner, Capt. and Mrs. William Garrison, Lieutenants and Mesdames Clifford Duell, D. J. Crawford, Frederick Watrous, Richard Marr, Paschal Ringsdorf, Earl M. Peckinpaugh, Miss Eleanor Sell, Miss Louise Cordiner, Lt. Kenneth Johnson, John Colonna, Earnest O. Lee, David Babcock, Kenneth Decker and David Babcock. Later in the evening Col. and Mrs. Miller accompanied their guests to the post hop.

Fort Kamehameha.

MRS. ANNA ABERNETHY was hostess at a charmingly appointed luncheon in her home on Sept. 6. Mrs. S. P. Black and Miss Mary Black were the inspiration for this affair. Mrs. Abernethy asked to bid aloha to the honorees, Mesdames Samuel Hawkins, Edward Halbert, Harrington Cochran, Walter Goodrich, Samuel Wright, Walter Goodrich, William Page, A. A. Merckle and Alice Robinson.

Col. Robert Abernethy entertained at dinner at the Oahu Country Club on Sunday evening, Sept. 9, having as his guests Maj. and Mrs. Reiff Hannum, Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Cordiner, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Miss Louise Cordiner and Maj. George Pendleton.

FORT BENNING, GA.

September 25, 1928.

MAJ. AND MRS. LAWRENCE W. YOUNG announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Lt. Malcolm Kammerer. On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 19, Mrs. Young entertained at a lovely tea. Each guest found on her tea plate a boutonniere of candy flowers, to which was attached the announcement of the engagement.

The quarters were beautifully decorated for the occasion; brilliantly colored fall flowers in the living room, and bridal white in the dining room.

The tea services were presided over by Mrs. Harris Pendleton and Mrs. Frederic Phelps.

Those who assisted in serving were: Mrs. W. L. Roberts, Mrs. John Forsythe, Mrs. John Roosma, Mrs. Shirley Hurt, Misses Daisy Reed, Landon Reed, Sue Brant, Harriet Wells, Alice Torrey, and Sally Bullock.

Miss Louise Young has many friends throughout the Army and in North Carolina where her father was for some years Adjutant General of the North Carolina National Guard.

Lt. Kammerer is from the class of '26 at West Point. He has been stationed at Fort Benning, where he is on duty with the 29th Infantry, since entering the Army.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Kingman entertained for their daughter, Miss Katherine

Kingman, on Saturday evening Sept. 15, with a farewell party before she departed for the University of Georgia. The party was planned as a garden party, but a down-pour of rain drove the guests inside. Soon the many guests crowded the Kingman quarters.

The party then adjourned to the Polo Club. Here the rain was forgotten in music, soft lights, laughter, refreshments, and dancing. A delightful party made more so by its spontaneity and informality.

FORT HARRISON, IND.

September 22, 1928.

OSMOND JAMERSON, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson, returned to Harvard University, Wednesday. He has spent his vacation with his parents who have divided their time between Camp Knox and Fort Harrison.

Mrs. Jamerson entertained Sunday night at supper for Miss Katherine Hobbs, Miss Florence Foy, Mrs. John W. Irwin, Mr. Osmond Jamerson and Lt. Oscar L. Beal.

Miss Florence Foy, niece of Col. Robert C. Foy, of Camp Knox, has ended her visit with Gen. and Mrs. Jamerson and is now the guest of her brother, Capt. L. W. Foy, in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Brown S. McClintic, Mrs. H. H. Cloud and Lt. W. E. Dunkelberg motored to Bloomington, Ind., Friday, where they spent the day with Mrs. Donald J. Myers.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. King, of Ronceverte, W. Va., is the guest of her son, Lt. C. L. King, and Mrs. King.

Mrs. Horace Aten, Spring Arbor, Mich., will arrive today to visit her sister, Mrs. F. N. Mallory. Mrs. Mallory will entertain this evening at bridge. The guests will be Maj. and Mrs. Brown S. McClintic, Maj. and Mrs. L. C. Ogg, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Cloud, Mrs. J. C. DeLong, Lieut. and Mrs. Robal A. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. C. L. King, Lt. and Mrs. Robert McK. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Roane, Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Dunkelberg, Lt. and Mrs. C. D. W. Canham and Mrs. Canham's sister, Miss Peggy Brayton.

Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Carter and family have moved to 16 North Bolton Ave., Indianapolis. Lt. Carter is on duty with the Indiana National Guard.

Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Calais, who are visiting in South Carolina and Georgia will stop at Fort Harrison the first of October on their way to Chicago. Lt. Calais has been transferred to Panama.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, WASH.

September 23, 1928.

MAJ. GEN. ELI K. COLE, U. S. M. C. and Mrs. Cole have been the guests recently of Col. Richard S. Hooker, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Hooker at their Quarters in the Navy Yard. On Monday evening, Sept. 10, Col. and Mrs. Hooker entertained at dinner in honor of their guests.

On Tuesday evening, Col. and Mrs. Hooker complimented Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Cole with another dinner at which the guests were Rear Adm. Henry J. Ziegemeier and Mrs. Ziegemeier, Lt. John A. Thane, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. McShane, Mrs. Zeno E. Briggs, Mrs. Jonathan S. Dowell, Jr., and Comdr. William Chambers.

Capt. A. F. Huntington, Supply Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Huntington entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Sept. 14, in honor of Rear Adm. Christian J. Peoples, Supply Corps. Guests invited to meet Adm. Peoples were Capt. Walter D. Sharp, Lt. Supply Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sharp, Lt. Comdr. Robert H. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett and Lt. Comdr. Eaton G. Edwards, Supply Corps, and Mrs. Edwards.

Capt. Carl A. Carlson, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Carlson have been the guests for a few days of Capt. Ernest R. Gayler, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gayler. Capt. and Mrs. Carlson came up from Mare Island to attend the wedding of their son, Lt. Richard P. Carlson, U. S. N., to Miss Sidney Deane Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Irwin, of Seattle.

Capt. Frank D. Berrien, U. S. N., was host at luncheon on Monday Sept. 10, in his cabin aboard the U. S. S. Lexington to Rear Adm. Henry J. Ziegemeier and Mrs. Ziegemeier, and Col. Michael J. Lenihan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lenihan. Col. and Mrs. Lenihan motored over from Fort Lewis.

Lt. Comdr. Conrad Ridgely was dinner host on Sunday evening, Sept. 16, aboard the U. S. S. Lexington to Comdr. Kenneth Whiting and Mrs. Whiting, Lt. Comdr. Edwin D. Hacker, Supply Corps, Lt. Comdr. Hacker, Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. James Marshall Robert, of New Orleans, and Miss Virginia and Miss Patsy Richards, of Seattle.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

September 22, 1928.

WILLIAM H. WALDRON, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Waldron, left Monday for Middletown, Conn. He there enters Wesleyan University as a freshman. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy in June, which school he attended for the past three years.

Dr. and Mrs. Ledru P. Smock, parents of Capt. Smock, are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smock. They are from Hadley Field, N. J., and have been on

POSTS and STATIONS

an extended motor trip through New England, New York and Pennsylvania. They will be here for a week or more longer.

Mrs. Paul T. Baker and children, John and Beverly, returned to the post from Camp Perry on Friday. They have been with Capt. Baker, who was on duty with the troops of the regiment at the national matches.

Mrs. Harry B. Crea and three daughters returned to Fort Thomas from Camp Perry on Monday. They are the family of Maj. Harry B. Crea, 10th Infantry. They have been at Camp Perry for the past several weeks where Maj. Crea was on duty in connection with the national matches.

Lt. Carl F. Fritzsche, 10th Infantry, has reported for duty at Fort Thomas. He was graduated from the Military Academy in June and has been on his graduation furlough at Cleveland, Ohio, since that time.

Mrs. Mary Lee Henderson, wife of Lt. Henderson, has returned to the post from Camp Knox. She has been living at the latter place since last April, where Lt. Henderson has been on duty with Company H, 10th Infantry. Lt. Henderson is returning with the company which is marching from Camp Knox.

Mrs. Robert C. Miller and son, Milton, have returned to Fort Thomas after a several weeks' stay at Camp Perry. They are the family of Capt. R. C. Miller, who commands Company C, one of the organizations of the provisional battalion of the regiment which has been on duty at Camp Perry.

QUANTICO, VA.

September 28, 1928.

ONE of the outstanding social events of the year took place last Friday night, when the staff of the Marine Corps schools were hosts to the student officers who are attending the schools this year at a reception and dance held at the Officers' Club. This party starts the social activities for the winter season, and invitations were extended to all officers on the post, their families and guests. In the receiving line were Capt. David R. Nimmer, Col. James C. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harry Lee, Col. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Upshur, Comdr. and Mrs. Platt, Maj. and Mrs. R. I. Denig, M. J. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Maj. and Mrs. W. C. Powers, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. Wilbur Thiel, Maj. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. C. J. Miller, Maj. and Mrs. S. N. Raynor, Maj. and Mrs. Oliver Floyd, Capt. and Mrs. Lyle Miller, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Peck, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Jacobsen, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Fassett, Capt. Raphael Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Leo D. Hermle, Capt. and Mrs. R. Montague, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Hobbs, Capt. S. F. Drew, Capt. O. T. Francis and Chief Marine Gunner and Mrs. T. Quigley.

The get-together bridge party was held at the Officers' Club Monday night. There were about 12 tables for cards.

Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Col. R. C. Berkeley, who is in Nicaragua, and her son, Carter, left the post Wednesday, of last week, for Norfolk, Va., where Mrs. Berkeley will take a charter for the present.

Mrs. Utley, wife of Maj. H. H. Utley, who is on duty in Nicaragua, returned to Quantico recently and has taken a house in town for the present. Mrs. Utley and her small daughter, June, have been spending the summer at Virginia Beach.

NOTES FROM PANAMA.

September 13, 1928.

THE Commanding General of the Panama Canal Department, Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Craig were gracious hosts last evening at a large dinner given at the Commanding General's quarters on Quarry Heights. Covers were laid for 22, and the guests included officers and their wives who have recently arrived on the Canal Zone.

A delightful dinner was given last evening at the Miramar Club by Maj. Gen. George Le Roy Irwin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Irwin in honor of their house guests, Col. Mathew De Laney, U. S. A., and Mrs. De Laney, who are en route to the West coast aboard the U. S. Army Transport "Grant."

Col. Weston Chamberlain, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at their quarters on Balboa Heights. The beautifully appointed table was centered with a handsome silver bowl filled with "Pride of Barbados" blooms surrounded by tall yellow tapers in silver holders. Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain's guests included: The American Minister to Panama, Dr. John Glover South; His Britannic Majesty's Minister to Panama, Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis and Mrs. Wallis; Mrs. Charles Ryles, Mr. and Mrs. Natalia Ehrman, Col. James McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, Comdr. Sherwoode Ayerst Taffinder and Mrs. Taffinder, Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis Peck; Miss Maria Chamberlain, Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Haralson, Col. Samuel Sharple and Mrs. Sharple and Mr. V. Y. Boyd.

The quarters of Comdr. Sherwoode Ayerst Taffinder, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taffinder on Balboa Heights were the setting for a delightful bridge dinner last evening. The guests included: Rear Adm. H. H. Christy, U. S. N.; Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, Capt. Harry Alexander Baldridge, U. S. N., and Mrs. James H. Drumm, Comdr. Ralph Warfield, U. S. N., and Mrs. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Morris, Mrs. Elsie H. Mellen, and Col. James McKinley, U. S. A., and Mrs. McKinley. Maj. Lehman Miller, U. S. A., and Mrs. Miller, who recently resided at Corozal, are now occupying quarters on Quarry Heights, formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Jennings B. Wilson.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

September 28, 1928.

CAPT. and Mrs. C. P. Snyder and Miss Jane Snyder have moved into the Commandant's Quarters in Porter Row.

Lt. Comdr. W. E. Crooks, United States Medical Corps, Mrs. Crooks and their two daughters have returned from a motor trip to Newbury, S. C. They were accompanied on their return by Mrs. Crooks' aunt, Miss Edith Henderson, and her brother, Mr. Dayton Rutherford, who will attend the Annapolis High School this winter.

Comdr. Henry E. Rossell and Mrs. Rossell have returned from Europe. Mrs. Rossell is spending some time in Sheffield, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence Reifsnider and their daughter, Miss Mary Louise Reifsnider, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Reifsnider's parents, Lt. and Mrs. James M. Munroe, left Annapolis for the West Coast.

Mrs. James C. Cresap and her two grandsons, Cresap and Leavett Davis, sons of Lt. Comdr. R. O. Davis, have returned to Annapolis from Jamestown, R. I., and are occupying Mrs. Cresap's home on Oklahama Terrace.

Comdr. and Mrs. William C. Wickham and three children have returned from a month's leave spent at Hickory Hill, Comdr. Wickham's old home, near Richmond, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. William Halsey and family and Mrs. Halsey's mother, Mrs. Frank Grandy, have returned to their quarters on the Reina Mercedes from Linville, N. C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Oscar Smith and Miss Betty Smith have returned from a visit to Virginia Beach.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

September 24, 1928.

THE social season of the Cavalry School was opened by a reception and dance on September 15. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Symmonds, Col. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Rutherford, Col. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Col. Alexander Miller, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Willis Morris received the officers and ladies of the garrison. A delightful evening of dancing followed the reception.

Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds and her daughter, Miss Phyllis, left the garrison on Sunday for Godfrey, Ill., where Miss Symmonds will resume her college course in Monticello Seminary. Mrs. Symmonds will go on to Washington and New York for several weeks' visit.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Willis Morris entertained at dinner September 15 before the reception for Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Overton, Maj. and Mrs. Elkin Franklin, and Maj. Jonathan Wainwright.

Maj. and Mrs. William West were hosts at a dinner September 15, for Maj. and Mrs. Harold Rayner, Capt. and Mrs. Rufus Ramey, Capt. and Mrs. Vaughn Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. Murray Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. William Bauskett, Capt. and Mrs. Hobart Gay, Capt. and Mrs. James Short and Capt. and Mrs. Paul Morris.

Maj. and Mrs. Frederick Boye were hosts at a dinner preceding the reception and dance September 15. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. Robert E. M. Goodrick, Capt. and Mrs. William Bradford, Capt. and Mrs. Albert Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Featherstone.

Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Mrs. Willis Worrell Roffe, Mrs. Rufus Ramey, Mrs. Harold Gibson, Miss Symmonds, Miss Morris, Mrs. Ronald Shaw and Miss Kitty Morris attended the recent A. A. U. W. garden party at the Zeigler home in Junction City.

Col. and Mrs. George Russell have been the recent guests of Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin Hoge. They were enroute from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Omaha, Neb., where Col. Russell will be on duty at Seventh Corps Area Headquarters.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Milton entertained at dinner September 15 for Col. and Mrs. Samuel Rutherford, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Cox, Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin Hoge, Maj. and Mrs. James Barnett and Capt. and Mrs. Wayland Augur.

Maj. and Mrs. Edward McGuire were hosts at dinner September 15 for Maj. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy, Maj. and Mrs. Harry Chamberlain, Mrs. George Sharon of New York, Miss Sally Sharon, Capt. John Cole, and Lt. William Biddle.

Capt. and Mrs. Joe Rogers entertained at dinner September 15, for Capt. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Warner Gates, Mrs. Percy Fleming, Lt. and Mrs. George Busbey, Maj. Harold Mandell and Lt. Charles Morrison.

Mrs. Henry Lippincott of Lynbrook, R. I., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott.

Mrs. Ralph Stewart was a recent hostess at the Medica Bridge Club when those who attended were Mrs. Jules Uri, Mrs. Paul Hawley, Mrs. Paul Sheppard, Mrs. Alice Gilliland, Mrs. Charles Sheppard, Mrs. William Dean, Mrs. Walter Rose, Mrs. John Dye, Mrs. Forest Holycross, and Mrs. Halliday and Mrs. Fred Palmer of Kansas City.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Miller entertained at dinner September 15, for Miss Phyllis Symmonds, Miss Betty Morris, Miss Anne Cox, Miss Kitty Morris, Miss Betty Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Darrow Menoher, Lt. and Mrs. John Claybrook, Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Walker, Lt. Clark Ruffner, Lt. Ralph Neal, Lt. Wilbur Noel, Lt. Harrison Davison, Lt. John Riepe, Lt. Peter Hains, Lt. Paul Greenhalgh, Mr. William Morris and Midshipman David Hawkins, the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Cox.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Harvey and daughter, Miss Betty, have returned to the garrison from an extended trip through Yellowstone Park. Miss Harvey will leave soon for St. Louis, Mo., where she will enter Washington University.

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FINANCE

MERCHANT MARINE

PALMETTO LINE SOLD.

The United States Shipping Board has approved the sale of the American Palmetto Line to the South Atlantic Steamship Line, Savannah, Ga., for the sum of \$211,445, according to an announcement this week. The sale involves the transfer to private American ownership of nine vessels aggregating 70,845 dead-weight tons.

Under the agreement of sale the purchasers will maintain a minimum total of 36 sailings a year for a period of five years.

PLAIN FACTS

Questions, Lieutenant G.: I have been in the Army 11 years and saved practically nothing. My wife and I have tried many times to figure how we could. Can you tell me how it is done?

I notice you charge a man for saving his money. Why should I pay for this privilege?

Answer: The answers are very simple and are embodied in two facts. First: You have only figured, you have not worked out a budget system and stiffened your backbone sufficiently to say *see will*.

Second: Our cost or fee is merely a service charge covering expenses incidental to handling your account to maturity, 10 or more years. You would not hesitate spending an equal amount for some luxury of no value in six months or a year, then why not purchase our service?

I am afraid you are thinking too much of the present and not looking into the future; it may be you do not understand how our accounts work for their owners.

To prove what saving actually does for one, I am going to use as an example the account of a Captain formerly stationed at Ft. Sam Houston. On November 6, 1924, he started a \$25 monthly account. November, December, 1924, and January, 1925, paid his cost or fee. His actual savings began with February, 1925, payment. Since that time he has missed only one payment, June, 1928. Today the account stands, savings, \$1,075; dividends earned, \$177.89, or a total of over \$1,250; and if you were to ask him if it is a burden, the chances are he would reply, there were only a few times it pinched. This Captain paid us \$75 to handle his account to maturity (\$5,000), his earnings have already covered the \$75 and over \$100 in addition. If he was to withdraw today, would he lose that \$75? No, he would still have a reinstatement value and could easily continue his monthly investments.

I am not here to tell you how much you should save, but will state, if you don't deny yourself something and save you are certain to see the day you regret your carelessness. Perhaps \$10 or \$15 each month would be your limit at present. All right, start that, then when you are in better shape or receive a fogg, start another account. Many of our members have several accounts which they have started in this manner.

An officer of high rank recently passed away. As a result of his monthly savings with us, his family received \$12,985.58.

Another thing about that cost or fee. If you started a \$10 or \$15 monthly account your cost would be \$30, or \$45. Would it not be worth it to you if thereby we taught you how to save? Start now, let October, November and December payments cover your cost, your actual savings will begin January, 1929. What a New Year's present and one that would be useful in years to come.

To others listening in, let me state, if you have available cash you can start your savings account working in October by paying costs and one or more monthly payments.

(Watch for next week's issue)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 89)

One month, 10 days, to Capt. W. A. Rose, D. C., Oct. 2. (Sept. 22.)
Fourteen days to Col. E. T. Conley, A. G. D., Sept. 24. (Sept. 22.)
Leave granted Capt. W. H. Evans, Inf., extended one month, 18 days. (Sept. 22.)
Two months, 24 days, to 1st Lt. H. J. Riess, Inf., Sept. 25. (Sept. 22.)
Fifteen days to Maj. L. R. Watrous, Jr., C. A. C., on release from Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C. (Sept. 22.)
One month, Oct. 8 to Col. P. T. Hayne, A. G. D. (Sept. 24.)
Leave granted Lt. Col. J. B. Shuman, A. G. D., extended 1 month. (Sept. 24.)
Three months, 7 days, to Col. J. H. Bradford, Inf., Sept. 28. (Sept. 24.)
One month, 10 days, Oct. 6, to Maj. A. M. Giffin, M. C. (Sept. 24.)
One month, Oct. 22, to Maj. R. R. Pickering, G. S. C. (Sept. 25.)
Five days to Capt. E. C. Fleming, F. A. (Sept. 26.)
Four days, Oct. 1 to Capt. H. J. Liston, Inf. (Sept. 26.)

PROMOTIONS.

The promotion of the following officers is announced:

Quartermaster Corps, 2nd Lt. R. V. Perry to 1st Lt., Sept. 19.
Corps of Engineers, 1st Lt. L. A. Murray to Capt., Sept. 19.
Ordnance Department, Capt. F. J. Atwood to Maj., Sept. 14.

Cavalry, 2nd Lt. L. C. Vance to 1st Lt., Sept. 18.

Field Artillery, Capt. C. B. Thomas to Maj., Sept. 19; 1st Lt. F. Camm to Capt., Sept. 14.

Coast Artillery Corps, 1st Lt. P. S. Lowe to Capt., Sept. 18; 1st Lt. R. E. deRussy (detailed in Q. M. C.) to Capt., Sept. 20.

Infantry, Lt. Col. A. S. Williams to Col. Sept. 20; Maj. J. D. Burnett to Lt. Col. Sept. 19; Maj. J. A. McAndrew to Lt. Col. Sept. 20; Capt. H. I. T. Creswell (subject to examination required by law) to Maj., Sept. 18; Capt. L. H. Cook to Maj., Sept. 20; 1st Lt. R. O. Bassett, jr. to Capt., Sept. 14; 2nd Lt. C. B. Irwin to 1st Lt., Sept. 14; 2nd Lt. T. D. Drake to 1st Lt., Sept. 20.

Air Corps, 2nd Lt. C. B. McDaniel to 1st Lt., Sept. 14.

Medical Corps, Maj. W. L. Hart to Lt. Col., Sept. 15.

Chaplain, Maj. S. C. Ramsden to Lt. Col., Sept. 22.

At the proper time Col. Williams and Maj. Cook will comply with order heretofore issued. The other officers herein named will remain on their present duties. (Sept. 26.)

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Maj. C. L. Stevenson, Cav., for the good of the service, is accepted. (Sept. 22.)

The resignation of 2nd Lt. H. C. King, A. C., Oct. 3, is accepted. (Sept. 24.)

The resignation of 1st Lt. J. E. Brackbill, M. C., accepted. (Sept. 26.)

TRANSFER.

The transfer of 1st Lt. J. C. MacArthur, Inf., to C. W. S., Aug. 22, is announced. He will remain on present duties. (Sept. 21.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Offr. A. Reinhardt from San Francisco gen. depot, Calif., to sail from that port Feb. 6 for Chinwangtao, China, thence to Tientsin for duty with Q. M. C., U. S. A. forces in China. (Sept. 24.)

Warrant Offr. F. Newell is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. (Sept. 25.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Tech. Sgt. J. T. Tomsick, D. E. M. L., at Atlantic Branch, U. S. D. B., Governors Island, N. Y. (Sept. 21.)

1st Sgt. I. Anderson, 4th Inf., at Fort Missoula, Mont. (Sept. 21.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. J. Ernst, 14th C. A., at Fort Worden, Wash. (Sept. 21.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. Burnbul, 64th C. A., at Fort Shafter, T. H. (Sept. 21.)

Tech. Sgt. S. F. Russell, D. E. M. L., (R. O. T. C.) at Chicago, Ill. (Sept. 24.)

Tech. Sgt. M. L. Stewart, D. E. M. L., (R. S.) at Providence, R. I. (Sept. 24.)

Mstr. Sgt. J. Brobson, O. D., at Hawaiian ord. depot, T. H. (Sept. 25.)

Mstr. Sgt. D. A. Murphy, 83d F. A. Bn., at Inf. Sch., Fort Benning, Ga. (Sept. 25.)

Tech. Sgt. J. H. Flaherty, D. E. M. L. (O. R.) at New York City. (Sept. 25.)

1st Sgt. W. Strong, D. E. M. L., at Gen. Serv. Schs., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Sept. 25.)

Sgt. C. H. Stewart, 17th Inf., at Fort Crook, Nebr. (Sept. 26.)

1st Sgt. A. Meiners, 1st Cav., at Camp Marfa, Tex. (Sept. 26.)

ORDERS TO N. C. O.

Mstr. Sgt. W. L. Bryson, U. S. A., ret., Kansas City, Mo., ordered to active duty at Kansas City High Schs., Mo., for duty as asst. to professor of military science and tactics. (Sept. 24.)

Staff Sgt. (Art.) W. H. Brown, appointed Sept. 20 from private, 1st cl., 12th C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., and now on temp. duty in office of C. of C. A., is assigned to office of C. of C. A., to fill an existing vacancy. (Sept. 25.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Capt. E. A. Sipp, Spec. Res., to active duty Oct. 3 with A. C. procurement planning representative, Chicago, for training. (Sept. 21.)

Maj. M. Campbell, Q. M. Res., to active duty Sept. 30 at Front Royal, Va., for training at q. m. depot. (Sept. 22.)

2nd Lt. J. H. Ditz, Q. M. Res., to active duty Oct. 15 at Seattle q. m. depot, Seattle, Wash., for training. (Sept. 26.)

Following Q. M. Res., to active duty Oct. 1 for training at Chicago q. m. depot, Ill.;

Financial Digest

By a Market Expert.

DISCUSSING the outlook for agricultural implement companies at a time when "farm relief," mechanical as well as political, is in the foreground of current interest, G. M.-P. Murphy and Co. states:

The exceptionally high grade of American manufacture in the field of agricultural implements is indicated by the value of total exports which, in 1927, reached \$90,747,000, a new high record more than 10 per cent above that made during the inflation period of 1920.

While stocks of the farm implement companies have risen quite steadily for a considerable period of time, it may reasonably be assumed that opportunities for profit in this field have by no means been exhausted. The continuing shift of population from the rural to the urban districts gives not only an assurance of constantly expanding markets for agricultural products but presupposes as well a continuation and even an extension of the most efficient methods of production. The outlook, therefore, both nationally and internationally for the machinery companies serving the farmer appears sufficiently bright to warrant a high degree of optimism concerning their securities.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 89)

U. S. S. Henderson scheduled to sail from Shanghai, China, on Oct. 6.

September 26, 1928.

Capt. J. A. Mixson. Upon reporting of his relief to M. B. N. Y. D., Philadelphia, Pa., via first available Government conveyance.

2d Lt. A. H. Butler, to First Brigade, Haiti, via the U. S. S. Kittery scheduled to sail from Hampton Roads, Va., on Oct. 24.

Chf. Qm. Clk. C. Wald. On Sept. 30, to Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, N. O. B., Hampton Roads, Va.

Chf. Pay Clk. C. J. Conroy, on Oct. 1, to Recruiting District of Denver for duty, and to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, for treatment.

September 28, 1928.

Capt. C. F. Klenast, detailed as an assistant quartermaster effective Nov. 1, 1928, to Depot on Supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. 2nd Lts. L. Norman, on Dec. 15, N. O. B., to N. A. S., N. O. B., San Diego, Calif., for preliminary aviation training. C. B. Graham, N. H. Nelson, J. L. Wolfe and J. S. E. Young, on Oct. 1 to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Oct. 31.

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.

The October, 1928, issue of the Proceedings which will be a "Special Information Number" dedicated to Navy Day will contain a number of interesting articles by various Chiefs of Bureaus and other well-known contributors.

1st Lt. E. B. Wilson and 2nd Lt. R. H. Huff. (Sept. 26.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification: S. O. 227, W. D., SEPT. 27, 1928.

Medical Corps.

Maj. G. E. Scrutcher, Fort Barrancas, Fla., for the convenience of the Government to home and await retirement.

Medical Administrative Corps.

2nd Lt. A. F. Dowler, from duty in Philippine Dept., on departure from Manila, assigned to duty at hqrs., 9th C. A., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and will return to U. S. on first available transport from Manila, and report at Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment, thence to duty assigned.

Infantry.

Capt. J. J. Harvey, 10th Inf., from Port Thomas, Ky., detailed for duty with O. R., 5th C. A., 39th Inf., station at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Capt. F. P. Simpson, 38th Inf. (3d Div.), from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Jan. 19 for Hawaii for duty.

Order of Sept. 24, amending order of Sept. 20, so as to make the detail in the A. C. of 2nd Lt. L. S. Kirkpatrick, Inf., effective Mar. 1, is revoked.

Air Corps.

Order of Sept. 13, relieving 2nd Lt. F. L. Fair from duty at Langley Fld., Va., and directing him to Chanute Fld., Ill., for duty as stu. in photography, is revoked.

Leaves.

Two months, 1 day, Jan. 12, with permission to return to U. S. via Europe, to Lt. Col. S. W. Anding, Inf.

One month, with permission to leave U. S., to 1st Lt. V. E. Bertrandias, A. C., Oct. 1.

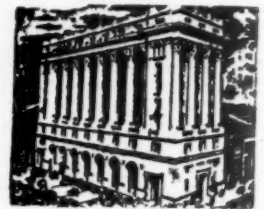
Resignation.

The resignation of Chap. J. H. McConnell, U. S. A., is accepted.

Organized Reserves.

2nd Lt. C. R. Brertry, Sig. Res., to active duty Oct. 29 at Signal Corps Procurement Dist. of San Francisco, Calif., for training.

Capt. H. F. Hitner, C. W. S. Res., to active duty Oct. 14, at Edgewood Ars., Md., for training.



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| \$300 | \$25.00 |
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| \$540 | \$45.00 |
| \$1,200 | \$100.00 |
| \$6,000 | \$500.00 |

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Pay Roster of a Battleship

1926.
Appendix J.

| Rank | Nav. Acad. Class or Date of First Com. | Duty | Years of Serv. for Pay Purposes | Status | Annual Compen. |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Lt. Comdr. | 1914 | Aviator | 16 | M | \$7,482 |
| Comdr. (M. C.) | 7-26-1898 | Medical Officer | 33 | M | 7,200 |
| Lt. Comdr. (S. C.) | 8-8-1906 | Supply Officer | 28 | M | 6,997 |
| Captain | 1893 | Comdg. Officer | 37 | S | 6,219 |
| Lieutenant* | 11-16-1921 | Asst. Engr., Elec. Div. | 28 | M | 6,207 |
| Lt. Comdr. | 1909 | Navigator | 21 | M | 5,907 |
| Lt. Comdr. | 1911 | Gunnery Officer | 19 | M | 5,757 |
| Lt. Comdr. | 1911 | 1st Lieutenant | 19 | M | 5,757 |
| Lt. Comdr. | 1912 | Engr. Officer | 18 | M | 5,757 |
| Lieutenant* | 11-22-1921 | Asst. Engr. W. & D. | 18 | M | 5,757 |
| Lieutenant* | 10-29-1921 | Asst. Comm. Radio | 18 | M | 5,757 |
| Lieutenant* | 11-25-1921 | Asst. Engr., Boiler Div. | 18 | M | 5,757 |
| Lieutenant | 1916 | Aviator | 14 | M | 5,718 |
| Lieutenant (S. C.)* | 10-2-1921 | Asst. Supply | 17 | M | 5,607 |
| Lt. Comdr. (Ch. C.) | 10-21-1918 | Chaplain | 8 | M | 5,457 |
| Commander | 1905 | Executive Officer | 25 | S | 5,119 |
| Chief Gunner | | Warrant Officer | 29 | M | 4,998 |
| Lieutenant* | 9-27-1920 | Asst. Engr. W. & D. | 33 | S | 4,719 |
| Lieutenant | 1916 | W. & D. Turret | 14 | M | 4,398 |
| Lieutenant | 1916 | Senior Asst. Engr. | 14 | M | 4,398 |
| Lieutenant | 1918 | Fire Control Officer | 9 | M | 4,158 |
| Lieutenant (D. C.)* | 4-12-1922 | Dental Officer | 10 | M | 4,158 |
| Captain, U. S. M. C. | 11-17-1917 | Marine Officer | 9 plus | M | 4,158 |
| Lt. Comdr. | 1919 | W. & D. Broadside | 8 | M | 4,038 |
| Chief Boatswain | 1914 | Communication Offr. | 16 | S | 3,919 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | | Warrant Officer | 24 | S | 3,519 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1921 | W. & D. Turret | 5 | M | 3,258 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1921 | W. & D. Torpedo Offr. | 5 | M | 3,258 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1923 | W. & D. Broadside | 3 plus | M | 3,258 |
| Lt. (j. g.) (M. C.) | 6-27-1924 | Asst. Med. Officer | 2 | M | 3,168 |
| Chief Electrician | | Warrant Officer | 13 | S | 3,019 |
| Lieutenant | 1918 | W. & D. A. Bty. | 9 plus | S | 2,979 |
| Aviator Pilot | | Enlisted Aviator | 12 plus | S | 2,904 |
| Radio Electrician | | Enlisted Officer | 8 | M | 2,715 |
| Chief Carpenter | | Warrant Officer | 8 | M | 2,715 |
| Pay Clerk | | Warrant Officer | 9 | M | 2,715 |
| Lieutenant | 1919 | W. & D. Turret | 8 | S | 2,319 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1922 | W. & D. Turret | 4 | S | 2,319 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1923 | W. & D. Spotter | 3 plus | S | 2,319 |
| Lieutenant (j. g.) | 1923 | W. & D. As. Engr. W. & D. | 3 plus | M | 2,274 |
| Chief Gunner | | Warrant Officer | 5 | M | 2,274 |
| Chief Pay Clerk | | Warrant Officer | 7 | S | 2,219 |
| Electrician | | Warrant Officer | 7 | M | 2,199 |
| Ensign | 1924 | Junior Offr. W. & D. | 2 | M | 2,072 |
| Chief Petty Officer | | Enlisted | 16 plus | S | 1,920 |
| Chief Petty Officer | | Enlisted | 12 | S | 1,845 |
| Chief Petty Officer | | Enlisted | 8 | S | 1,794 |
| 2nd Lt., U. S. M. C. | 7-12-1923 | Junior Marine Offr. | 3 plus | S | 1,760 |
| Petty Officer, 1st Class | | Enlisted Nav. Ml. Clk. | 16 | S | 1,719 |
| Ensign | 1924 | Junior Officer W. & D. | 2 | S | 1,719 |
| Ensign (S. C.) | 1924 | Asst. Supply Offr. | 2 | S | 1,719 |

*Indicates former Warrant Officer or Reserve.
Compensation for Chief Petty Officers includes Commuted Ration at \$182 per annum.

Text of Navy Pay Board Report
(Continued from Page 92)

group should be protected from a reduction in the pay and emoluments they may be receiving at the date of its enactment. A saving clause has therefore been recommended.

Warrant and Chief Warrant Officers.

66. Provisions governing the pay of warrant officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are at present included in those sections of the Act of June 10, 1922, prescribing the rates of pay for enlisted men, and the longevity of such warrant officers is based upon the percentage rates of increase provided for enlisted men. As warrant officers are appointed as a rule only after long periods of service—service during which they have necessarily run the gauntlet of selection through all the lower enlisted grades—and as such officers are limited in further promotion to that of commissioned warrant rank, it is the opinion of the Board that upon appointment as warrant officers they should be separated from the application of laws governing the pay of enlisted men, and that their compensation should be determined without regard to percentage rates of increase provided for other personnel, whether enlisted or commissioned.

67. With regard to commissioned warrant officers, the act of August 29, 1916, made provision whereby these officers might ultimately attain the pay and allowances then or thereafter allowed lieutenants of like service, but the provision of the Act of June 10, 1922, removed this right by limiting their pay to the third pay period, and further by the construction of paragraph 11 of Section 1 of that act, which precluded the counting of any service other than commissioned service in the cases of commissioned warrant officers commissioned on or after July 1, 1922.

68. At the time a commissioned warrant officer receives his commission he is established in life; he is as a general rule the head of a family and after a long period of service has reached the zenith of his career. As all prior service—service which has qualified him for a commission—must, under the interpretation placed upon the present pay act, be sacrificed, it is believed that the base rates, after commission, should be sufficiently high to compensate for the loss of prior service. It is the opinion of the Board that their compensation should be determined without regard to corresponding rank of other commissioned officers, the only

comparable feature being that their compensation should be limited in its highest pay to that of a lieutenant, restoring the right conferred by the Act of August 29, 1916.

69. The Board, therefore, recommends the following pay schedule for warrant and commissioned warrant officers of the Navy and Marine Corps:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Warrant Officers | \$3,000 |
| After 3 years | 3,250 |
| Chief Warrant Officers: | |
| From date of commission | 3,500 |
| After four years | 3,900 |
| After eight years | 4,300 |
| After 12 years | 4,700 |
| After 16 years | 5,100 |

An Intermediate Partial Relief; the Hale Bill Amendment.

70. This Board was convened under the terms of its precept, reference (a), for a study in general of conditions existing in the commissioned and warrant personnel as affected by the present pay laws, and to make a specific report as to the effect upon the naval service of Bill H. R. 13614 if enacted into law.

71. This proposed amendment (H. R. 13614) was introduced May 8, 1928, by Representative Fletcher Hale, of New Hampshire, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, for report. It had for its object to equalize the pay and allowances of the unmarried with those of the married officers, but is restricted by its terms solely to the service afloat. There, under existing laws, the officer with dependents receives rental and subsistence allowances while the officer without dependents does not. It proposes there to give to both the same allowances; that is to say, to the unmarried officer not what he would otherwise receive in his own right were he serving elsewhere, but the allowances that the married officer of like pay period receives at sea.

72. This bill is, therefore, intended partially to correct but one of the inequities of the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922. It meets, however, the situation where the discriminations or inequalities of existing pay laws are most acutely felt, viz.: in the service afloat. There the circumstances of the daily life of the officers affected are such that the adverse conditions created are unduly aggravated. So large a number of the commissioned and warrant personnel serve afloat in the close contact incident to life aboard ship that the evil effects of existing pay laws have an importance that does not obtain elsewhere.

73. The bill fails to include within its terms corrective measures to meet like conditions existing in the cases of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps serving on overseas expeditionary duty. There, by reason of the hazard of life involved, that duty has become classed as "field duty," and like allowances are under the law to be forfeited by the unmarried officer.

74. There is no relative merit of efficiency as between the married and unmarried officers, if their grade, length of service in

grade, and duties performed are alike. Such being true, it necessarily follows that a corresponding equality in compensation should be allowed. To give to one officer performing arduous duties at sea or the hazardous duties incident to overseas expeditionary service an allowance solely because he is married, and to deny it to another in like service merely because he is unmarried, produces an injustice and dissatisfaction and results in the grant to many officers junior to the unmarried, performing less responsible duties, a higher compensation. This abnormality in that phase of service life where it is of the greatest moment that the highest efficiency obtain, viz.: in the Fleet and in its overseas expeditionary service, gives to this proposed enactment an especial importance.

75. The Board therefore recommends that the Department give its immediate approval to this bill and that every effort be made to secure its early enactment into law, for it constitutes a definite move not only toward the equalization of pay in cases of officers performing the same duties with the same responsibilities, but also gives emphasis to the fact that has profoundly impressed this Board, namely, that the Joint Service Pay Act of 1922 is not adapted to conditions existing in the naval service.

76. It is recommended, for these reasons, if practicable, that consideration be given to an amendment or change in its text so as to include "overseas expeditionary duty" as well as "sea duty" within its terms, in about the following phraseology:

"Be it enacted, etc., that hereafter officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, without dependents, on sea duty or overseas expeditionary duty, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are paid to officers of the same rank and service with dependents."

77. In submitting this recommendation, the Board complies with its instructions in the belief that the immediate enactment into law of the partial relief afforded by the Hale amendment, as amended, will not influence adversely or otherwise prejudice the orderly and thorough consideration of the complete remedy heretofore proposed by this Board as vital fully to correct the anomalous conditions that now prevail throughout the naval service.

78. It should be added that the Hale Bill should be an amendment to the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, as amended May 31, 1924, in order to insure that "overseas expeditionary duty" may be exclusively defined in the presidential regulations authorized by the amendatory act of 1924.

Costs.
79. The Board, in the time available, is unable accurately to determine the costs involved in the adoption of all of the foregoing measures. Computations have, however, been made to determine the cost of the Hale amendment, which would average approximately \$748,250 per annum. It is estimated that the adoption of the proposed pay schedules of paragraphs 56 and 69 would not exceed 20 per centum of the existing cost for commissioned and warrant personnel, including the retired list. It should be noted that these schedules contemplate an approaching equalization of pay in grade within a short time much less than within the 20-year period contemplated by existing law—once equalized a uniformly lower annual appropriation will obtain with resultant savings.

80. The Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet (see Appendix "H"), points out that the present compensation is inadequate, unfair, and discriminatory, and that he, in common with other officers under his command, has observed a consequent loss in the morale and efficiency of the personnel, adding the hope, shared with his officers, that prompt action be taken to correct present conditions. The Fleet is the embodiment of the Nation's sea power. While its physical or material power may have contributed toward victory, it may safely be laid down that history shows such a victory has never been gained except as the result of greater moral power, and many times despite deficiencies in the material. To maintain a naval service of the highest efficiency, it is important that expenditures of public funds continue for construction of new types of fighting craft. It is equally of moment that appropriations follow for the development, maintenance, and improvement of existing equipment and other material. But such expenditures, however necessary, cannot alone accomplish the desired end, namely, to make the Fleet in all of its parts efficient.

81. If the Navy as a whole is to maintain the proper standard of efficiency adequate expenditures must be made for its personnel, in order that it may be kept at the highest level of morale and efficiency. It is clear to this Board that this object cannot be realized under the existing system of compensation. It is a system that has created wholesale discontent and discouragement, not only because of its many anomalous and discriminatory features but more particularly on account of its general inadequacy for the proper maintenance of the commissioned and warrant personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps.

LUKE M'NAMEE,

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

GEORGE RICHARDS,

Brigadier General, The Paymaster,

U. S. Marine Corps.

JOHN R. HORNBERGER,

Captain (S. C.), U. S. Navy.

EDWARD R. WILSON,

Captain (S. C.), U. S. Navy.

JOSEPH V. OGAN,

Captain, U. S. Navy.

SIMON P. FULLINWIDER, JR.,

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

Appendix H.—The following letter was written by Adm. H. A. Wiley, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Fleet, to Rear Adm. McNamee:

"That the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board of which you are senior member, to consider the question of naval officers' pay and make recommendations regarding it, is a matter of common

knowledge. I have also noted in the Service paper that your board desires recommendations from officers on the subject you are considering.

"It seems appropriate that I should bring to the attention of your board certain conclusions that have been impressed upon me as a result of my experience and association not only in command of the United States Fleet, but previously. They are as follows:

"(a) The present bill regulating naval officers' pay does not comply with the fundamental condition that compensation should be based upon services rendered, and responsibility required and discharged.

"(b) Rank defines an officers' status as to experience, abilities, and kind of service required. Compensation should be based upon rank. This should be the paramount consideration. Length of service should be a modifying factor.

"(c) Compensation should be in the form of pay unqualified. When in occupation of adequate government quarters an appropriate deduction should be made. Doing away with allowances would remove present unfair discrimination, and eliminate numerous vexatious questions and administrative difficulties. Also it would do justice to officers on the retired list.

"(d) The present compensation for naval officers is inadequate. Such being the case, there is a consequent loss in morale and efficiency. This should be corrected by increasing the pay proportionate to the increase in the cost of living.

"This matter is one of paramount importance. To remove this injustice and to provide more nearly adequate compensation cannot fail to benefit the Service and the Fleet. In common with, I believe, all officers of the United States Fleet I hope that prompt action can be taken to correct present conditions in this respect. I feel sure that your board is cognizant of present conditions and will do all that it can toward correcting them. This letter is written in order that you may have positive knowledge of my sympathetic concurrence in the necessity of measures looking toward betterment.

30TH INFANTRY.

Presidio of San Francisco (Special).—

The 30th Infantry's 10-man pistol team from the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., was forced to bow only before the expert pistolmen of the 11th Cavalry from the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., in the third annual invitational pistol match for the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce trophy held on Sept. 17, at Camp McQuade, Capitola, Calif., the target season encampment of the 63rd Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment of Fort Scott, which sponsored the match. This was the first year that the 30th Infantry had entered a team in this competition.

A total aggregate score of 3,510 out of a possible 4,500 was made by the 30th Infantry's team, while the 11th Cavalry scored 3,913. The 250th Coast Artillery, California National Guard Officers' team, was a close third with a score of 3,794, followed by the 63rd Coast Artillery with 3,691, and by the 76th Field Artillery of the Presidio of Monterey, with 3,636.

The members of the 30th Infantry team were Capt. Edwin B. Crabill (team captain); Capt. G. E. Kraul, 1st Lt. G. L. Phipps, E. M. Miner, R. B. Kindley, 2nd Lt. F. Funston, Sgt. J. P. Reldy, Cpl. John Kane, Pvt. D. C. Davis, H. S. Lant, and A. Brugerman (alternate). Sgt. Reldy, Hqs. Co., was high man of the 30th Infantry team with a total score of 408—16 points less than the high score of the shoot which was attained by 1st Sgt. A. H. Novell of Troop "F" of the 11th Cavalry. Lt. Funston shot the second highest score of the 30th Infantry team with a total of 406.

Comptroller Decisions

A-24245. (S.) Expenses for Air Travel.—Army officer. Where an officer is traveling by air under competent orders without troops and the plane in which he is proceeding is damaged the time necessary to make repairs or salvage the plane is a delay due to the mode of travel and travel expenses otherwise authorized are payable notwithstanding the time necessary to make repairs or salvage the plane exceeds 72 hours.

A-24336. (S.) Money allowance for travel by privately-owned conveyance.—Enlisted men in the Navy. Under the act of May 29, 1928, 45 Stat. 975, an enlisted man in the Navy for properly authorized travel by privately-owned conveyance is entitled to a money allowance of 3 cents per mile by the shortest usually traveled route, and it is not material to the man's right to such money allowance whether he travel in the same conveyance with other enlisted men entitled to the same money allowance, nor is it material whether he owns the conveyance in which the travel is performed.

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Transportation Building,
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Promotion Views Sought (Continued from First Page)

by letters from individuals. These reports should reach the Secretary of the Association not later than Dec. 1, 1928.

"In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the officers of the Infantry to the advantages we enjoy in our Association, with its working organization and its own officers and facilities for work for the good of the Infantry. I desire also to stress the point that an effort is being made to prepare something for the consideration of Congress that will have the support of the entire Service.

"Obviously, the Council is not taking and cannot take any sides on any controversial issue."

Letters received this week by the *Army and Navy Journal* include the following:

Infantry.

Replying to questionnaire in the Sept. 8th issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*, state that my views on the proposed Army legislation are as follows:

(a) I believe in the principle of promotion after a stated number of years' service in each grade. In my opinion there should be no restrictions as to the number of Field Officers.

(b) I believe that officers should be permitted to retire upon their own application with suitable compensation based on the number of years of active service for which they are credited for pay purposes.

(c) The restrictions governing the freedom of action of retired officers in respect to their holding civil office or employment should be removed.

(d) In my opinion, the promotion list should not be revised.

Enclosed please find a check for \$4 for one year's subscription to the *Army and Navy Journal*. Allow me also to thank you at this time for your splendid publicity efforts on behalf of the meeting sponsored by General Simonds and held in the offices of the Infantry Association. The whole-hearted support you have given this effort to get the views of the entire Service on pending legislation stands out particularly when contrasted with the attitude of the *Army and Navy Register* on this same thing.

To my mind the proposal to get the entire Army behind the non-controversial features of pending legislation is the best news since the present agitation on promotion started. Congress may not always be in the mood that it evidently is in at the present time. During the last session several bills containing features which would greatly alleviate the present disheartening promotion prospects were reported out of committee. There was every indication that Congress was anxious and willing to do something for the Army. The

fly in the ointment was the squabbling and quarreling between two groups of officers in the so-called hump. Congress could not find out what the Army wanted. Every bill introduced as an integral part of it or as an amendment to it the proposals of Mr. McSwain and Mr. Black to revise the promotion list. Therefore, every time one of the bills was up for consideration, members of Congress were deluged with letters and telegrams from Army officers. Some of these urgently requested support for the bills including revision; others just as urgently denounced the bills because of what they termed "the injustice of the revision." It is not strange that the session ended with nothing accomplished for the Army. If officers could not agree it is hardly proper to expect Congress to be able to tell what is wanted.

The sad part of the story, of course, is that the squabbling and quarreling which took place was carried on by a very small part of the Army and the remedial legislation which was blocked by this would have benefited every officer in the Army. Exactly why it should be necessary to include revision of the promotion list as a part of every bill introduced is beyond my comprehension. If revision is just and desirable, why not put it into a bill by itself? Why clutter up the bills which will provide for promotion on length of service, for voluntary separation from the service, and for removal of the restrictions on retired officers, with the revision of the promotion list? The net result of putting revision on to these other proposals as a rider is that the controversy over revision keeps all legislation from passing. The quarrel between Captains is keeping all other grades from getting relief.

You can put me down therefore as being heartily in favor of keeping the controversial features and the noncontroversial features of pending legislation absolutely distinct and separate. If officers throughout the service will unite on supporting the four non-controversial features named in the meeting of Sept. 4, I feel certain that in the coming session we will get relief from Congress. I am equally certain that if revision is tied to every bill introduced like a tin-can to the tail of a dog, that we will get what we got last session. That was NOTHING, spelled with capitals.

Let me again express my appreciation of your efforts to get the Army express its views on this matter. Your attitude throughout the last year has been appreciated by many officers here at Benning.

In response to the request appearing in the *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 8, 1928, I wish to give you a short outline of my views regarding the present promotion situation. I believe that the first and most necessary action should be legislation to provide for automatic promotion after length of service for all grades and including that of colonel. With this legislation enacted, I believe that a great deal of

the present agitation and dissatisfaction would cease immediately. According to the present provisions of the Wainwright-McSwain and Black Bills for revision of the promotion list, I stand to benefit by about 900 files. However, I believe that I speak for a majority of those likewise affected (about 600) when I favor legislation for length of service promotion legislation exclusive of promotion-list change as being the first and foremost remedy for the present low state of morale in the Army.

In accordance with your invitation of the September 22nd *Journal*, I am taking this opportunity of expressing my views concerning the promotion situation.

It seems to me absurd that anyone, if they have given any thought at all to this tangled mess, could be other than most heartily in favor of only the four non-controversial items such as those named in the meeting held in the offices of the Infantry Association on Sept. 4th. Please put the undersigned down as in favor of those items and no others.

You may be interested to know that I am entering a subscription to your paper and cancelling one to the *Register*, for reasons which I believe are obvious.

In a recent issue of your paper appeared an account of a meeting called by Gen. Simonds, president of the Infantry Association, to consider the present situation in regard to proposed Army relief legislation.

I am strongly in favor of the passage of the four noncontroversial points, and the setting aside of the differences of the two groups on the revision-of-the-promotion-list question. As brought out in this meeting, the fight between these two groups will no doubt obstruct legislation which will benefit the service as a whole. On the other hand, if the two groups would forget their fight for the present and give their support to legislation which benefits everyone alike and hurts no one, there are good chances of Congress doing something for the Army in the near future.

It is certainly time that all officers first consider their duty to the service as a whole and not let selfish ambition interfere with that duty. I am most heartily in favor of the four noncontroversial points.

Field Artillery.

In response to your invitation to officers to submit their views on the promotion revision, I wish to state that I am in favor of a revision of the promotion list as outlined by the Black bill and the McSwain amendment.

A group of younger officers placed above older ones makes for a hopeless situation for the older officers, whereas, where older men are placed above younger there is no permanent block to the younger by reason of the retirement for age law. The service of all the officers in the hump is so nearly equal that it would be no travesty of justice if all officers in the hump were arranged entirely by age, and would make for a much more hopeful situation than now exists.

Coast Artillery Corps.

I have just perused your edition of September 22 and find that it devotes considerable space to discussions of the promotion situation.

This is indeed commendable, for, in my opinion, there is no more vital problem confronting the War Department and Congress at the present time.

As a member of one of the Promotion Boards, I made a thorough study of the promotion situation. In my opinion, there is nothing more ruinous to the morale of the junior officers of the Army than the contemplation of stagnation in present grades similar to that of the 1880's.

There are many merits and demerits to the proposed changes in the promotion list. Personally, I favor a change that would revise the list by placing all captains and lieutenants thereon as they should have been placed in 1920, i. e., all captains arranged among themselves, then all first lieutenants arranged among themselves, then all second lieutenants arranged among themselves according to their total commissioned service between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

If this rearrangement should prove unsatisfactory for the best interests of the service, I favor a rearrangement based on total actual commissioned Federal service, with no "exceptions" or "provisos" attached. The Wainwright Bill is the answer to the elimination of promotion stagnation. It insures promotion for faithful service and provides an opportunity for all officers to attain high rank regardless of their present position on the promotion list.

Whatever the decision may be, it is imperative that everyone pull together for quick action in solving the promotion problem.

Ordnance Department.

The appeal of General Simonds is an opportunity and a medium for the expression, at this critical period, of opinions on the promotion situation, that no officer should overlook. I subscribe of course to the non-controversial points covered in his statement and am convinced that any legislation embodying those features must not contain any controversial matters if we hope for favorable action by Congress.

Your fair and complete presentation of news of the promotion situation and your efforts in furtherance of General Simonds' appeal constitute a real service to the officers of the Army and have resulted in much favorable comment from many officers.

In the past I have depended upon the news stand for my copy of the *Army and Navy Journal*. I feel, however, that your efforts are worthy of a more definite assurance of my support and I am glad to enclose \$4 for a year's subscription.

Quartermaster Corps.

Reference Press Release on the subject of promotion, and as a result of the meeting held Sept. 4, 1928, the undersigned is

Army Officers Retired

The War Department this week announced the retirement of Maj. Harry F. Wilson, F. D.; Col. George E. Thorne to take effect December 20, and Capt. Edwin E. Elliott, Inf., on account of disability incident to the service.

Major Wilson first entered the Regular Army as a private in Troop D, 5th Cavalry, in Sept., 1892. He became 2nd Lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, March, 1904, 1st Lieutenant Sept., 1908, and Captain March, 1910. During the World War he held the rank of Major. On July 1, 1920, he became Major, Regular Army.

Col. Thorne first entered the Regular Army as a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry Sept., 1898, reaching the rank of Colonel in April, 1921. Col. Thorne is a graduate of the Army War College, Staff College, a distinguished graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School, and holds a C. E. degree, Purdue University.

Capt. Elliott was born in Minnesota, Aug. 10, 1891, and became a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry March, 1917. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant May 15, 1917, temporary Captain Aug. 5, 1917, and Captain March 18, 1919.

CO. A, 7TH ENGRS, WIN.

Ft. Benning (Special).—Co. A, 7th Engineers won both halves of the company baseball league at Fort Benning. In the first half the engineers won 12 games and lost four. The standing of the second half was as follows:

Co. A, 7th Engrs., .909; Service Co., 29th Inf., .750; Howitzer Co., 29th Inf., .636; Quartermaster Corps, .454; 17 Ordnance Co., .417; Chemical Warfare Service, .363; Medical Detachment, .000.

Co. A, 7th Engrs., is commanded by Capt. W. F. Heavey, C. E. Lt. B. C. Fowlkes, C. E., is the athletic officer.

SELECT THREE COMMANDERS.

President Coolidge has approved the report of the Medical Corps Selection Board which selected the following lieutenant commanders for promotion to the rank of commander in the Medical Corps: Lt. Comdrs. G. C. Rhoades, J. C. Parhan, and G. W. Calver. These officers were selected from the 27 officers who were candidates for the office.

thoroughly in favor of the principles, as set forth in your statements, and is very anxious that the influence of the Quartermaster Association be used to bring this about.

Having noted from accounts in the Service papers that Gen. Simonds, as head of an informal meeting, has requested the views of all officers interested in the question of promotion, and knowing your personal interest in anything that affects the personnel of the Quartermaster Corps, I feel obliged to address to you anything I may have to say on the subject.

In my opinion there has been so much said and written, pro and con, on this question that any further attempt along these lines will only add to the confusion now existing in the War Department as to what, if anything, should be submitted to Congress at the next session; therefore I believe that the only way to make any progress now is to obtain a "yes" or "no" answer to the following questions:

a. Are you in favor of a change in the present promotion list?

b. Are you in favor of promotion on length of commissioned service?

My answer to the first question is "no," and to the second is "yes." My reasons for these answers are—First: I accepted a commission as first lieutenant after having carefully studied Sec. 24a, of the National Defense Act which, in my opinion, states in very clear and nontechnical language that position on the promotion list for captains and lieutenants commissioned as of July 1, 1920, would be determined by length of commissioned service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. In every instance where other than length of commissioned service is to determine the place on the promotion list, it is very definitely and specifically provided for; see first and fifth steps, Sec. 24a, pages 30 and 31. This same view was entertained by all officers with whom I had an opportunity to converse on the subject at that time. This recent loud and vehement protest against the War Department scrambling of the captains and lieutenants on the promotion list, is simply an appeal to the gallery for sympathy in an attempt to gain something to which they are not entitled at the expense of their brother officers and the morale of the entire Army. Apparently the main object of all officers taking the examination in July, 1920, being to obtain a commission in the Regular Army; their grade to be finally determined by the promotion list. Second: The small chance the majority of the junior officers have for promotion to the higher grades under the present law.

3. I apologize for writing at such length. I have never written on the subject before and am doing so now only for the reason that it is with sincere regret that I see friends of long standing being drawn apart by this continual clamoring on the part of a loud minority for class legislation. I assure you that I will carry on with the same zeal that I have in the past regardless of whether the War Department sees fit to recommend a change in the promotion list, or Congress changes the law without the War Department recommendation, and notwithstanding the fact that such change will place a large number of officers ahead of me on the promotion list who are younger than I and who have had less commissioned service than my record shows.

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